

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

May 1953



THE GREAT *Patrick Henry*

patriot and orator of the American Revolution, known and loved by all Americans for his famous "give me liberty, or give me death" speech, once said, "Bad men cannot make good citizens. It is impossible that a nation of infidels or idolaters should be a nation of freemen. It is when a people forget God, that tyrants forge their chains. A vitiated state of morals, a corrupted public conscience, is incompatible with freedom."

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"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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Vol. XII MAY, 1953 No. 1

CONTENTS

	Page
Ohio Fights Communism	1
<i>Hon. Frank T. Bow</i>	
The Soviet 'Peace' Policy	3
<i>Dr. Anthony T. Bouscaren</i>	
The First Communists?	5
<i>Eric Cameron</i>	
'Social Education'	7
<i>Dr. Felix Wittmer</i>	
The Enemy Within Our Gates	9
Editorials	11
The President's Mother	13
<i>Kunigunde Duncan</i>	
Democracy Is Collectivism!	15
<i>Mercer H. Parks</i>	
The American Home	17
<i>Minnie May Thayer</i>	
The Park System of Our National Capital	19
<i>H. Paul Caemmerer</i>	
Our 49th State	21
<i>Herbert G. Moore</i>	
Communist Menace Abroad	27
<i>Paul R. Bish</i>	
Turning Searchlight on Reds	Inside
<i>Walter S. Steele</i>	Back Cover
<i>Front Cover Artwork by Joseph E. Ruttkay</i>	

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NAVY GIES

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Harris & Ewing

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MAY 10 WILL BE MOTHER'S DAY, and we salute all mothers in presenting *The President's Mother* by Kunigunde Duncan on Page 13. Mrs. Ida Eisenhower was a typical American mother, and she raised her sons, including Dwight, in the traditional American fashion. Like all boys who achieve success in life, the man who commanded our troops in Europe during World War II, and who now occupies the White House, owes his success to the training he received from his mother during those early, formative years. Recently there has been a tendency to commercialize the occasion, but there are other and finer ways for us to honor Her on Mother's Day—and on every other day throughout the year.

DR. ANTHONY T. BOUSCAREN needs no introduction to NATIONAL REPUBLIC readers. His many splendid articles in the past have explored new paths and have opened our eyes to new aspects of the Communist conspiracy. Also, in these days when so much is being revealed concerning subversive activities in the field of education, it is pleasant to note that the University of San Francisco, of which Dr. Bouscaren is a faculty member, is the first American institution of higher learning to offer a compulsory course in Communist ideology. Other educators, who are so concerned over Congressional investigations today, might take a leaf out of San Francisco's book, for there is little danger that this West Coast college will ever turn out a Hiss or a Remington. We urge you to read *The Soviet 'Peace' Policy* on Page 3, a notable follow-up to last month's article by one of Dr. Bouscaren's faculty associates, Dr. Robert C. MacKenzie.

COMMUNISM is not quite as new as some of us may think. We know that some of our Colonial settlements, notably Jamestown and Plymouth, were Communistic in nature at the beginning. And there were a number of Communist experiments both in Europe and America long before Lenin seized power in Russia. But in *The First Communists?* on Page 5, Eric Cameron takes us back to the 16th Century and the Incan Empire. Here, according to him, was a Communist regime which, while not as large or as populous as the present Soviet Empire, was in many ways just as ruthless and just as totalitarian. To all the other sins of Karl Marx, perhaps we can add that of plagiarism, and maybe Lenin, Stalin and now Malenkov are only taking up where the Incas left off. At least, this story makes interesting reading, and there is considerable evidence to support Mr. Cameron's arguments.

OHIO FIGHTS COMMUNISM

By **HON. FRANK T. BOW**

Representative to Congress from Ohio

AFTER 18 months of intensive investigation, the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission has recommended a permanent State-wide authority to weed out Communism, and keep a sharp official eye on the activities of fellow-traveler groups throughout the Buckeye State.

The first report of the commission was so well received last December that the House of Representatives at Columbus, as one of the first acts of the 1953 session, extended the life of the commission until July 31, 1954. The vote was 123 to 4, indicating an overwhelming popular support for a permanent legal war against Godless, lawless, world-wrecking Communism throughout Ohio.

The commission's study disclosed a hard core of approximately 1,300 Communist Party members in Ohio during 1952.

"About half of these are in the Cleveland area. There are about 200 Party members in central and southern Ohio, and about 400 in the industrial centers of Toledo, Akron, Youngstown, Lorain, Ashtabula, and Norwalk."

But the principal work of the Kremlin in Ohio is carried on through fellow-traveler, or Communist-front groups—organizations which, while not formally identified with the Communist Party, still carry on the Soviet's hateful work of subversion, destruction and betrayal. The membership of the active Communist-front groups in Ohio was reported as upwards of 3,000 during 1952.

Perhaps the most shocking section of the commission's 400-page report is that dealing with Communist infiltration of existing organizations. The ease with which a small group of aggressive Communists can take over a large, well-established organization is traced in detail, in the case of the American Slav Congress.

"This was a legitimate, respectable organization of some ten million members. Fourteen Communist Party members set out to take it over, and did so in such a complete and effective way that the American Slav Congress eventually wound up on the U. S. Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. The will of ten million loyal Americans thwarted by 14 active Communists is the succinct summary of the effectiveness of the infiltration."

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"It is important that we know the true character of the organizations to which we belong, or which we permit to use our names. Too many public figures are finding, to their sorrow, that the high-sounding name of the group, which flattered them by publicizing them as sponsors, conceals a Communist or Communist-front organization."



Harris & Ewing

Congressman Frank T. Bow

The new atomic energy plant in Pike County, Ohio, "brings many new problems to the residents of this area, not the least of which is the problem of Communist infiltration," the report warns. "The Communist Party already has notified its membership that such a plant is to be built. There will be literally thousands of new residents coming into the county, providing ample cover for Communist Party members who will seek to delay and hamper construction work.

"Witnesses before the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission have testified that there is, and has been, a movement within the Communist Party to transfer trusted party members from such areas as New York, to other areas where there are fewer Communists, but more of the basic industries of war and defense. Pike County, without question, becomes such a target."

The Ohio report effectively demolishes the smug folklore that Communism is merely a crackpot dream of economic utopianism.

"Slowly but surely, the American people are beginning to recognize Communism and the Communist Party for what they really are. . . . The Communist Party is an international conspiracy, directed from Moscow, and having as its goal the violent overthrow of our form of government."

The report quotes (page 15) the following revealing declaration of policy from *The Communist*, official publication of the Communist Party of the United States:

When Communists urge strikes and crippling of industry in time of war, we are accused of trying to bring about the defeat of our own government. To that charge we plead guilty. This is precisely our aim.

THERE are active today throughout Ohio many Communist Party members who are graduates of the International Lenin Institute in Moscow, to which promising Communists from all over the world are sent for training in Communist theory and practices. The commission's report states that the course of training in the Lenin Institute includes "practical methods of sabotage and psychological warfare. . . . Sabotage includes guerilla warfare suitable for civil insurrection, use of dynamite and various other forms of explosives, wrecking machinery, crippling power plants, disrupting communication and transportation systems. The classes actually constructed black powder bombs, experimented with sticks of dynamite, made TNT, studied detonators and fuses. . . . The presence of Communist Party members in defense plants in Ohio poses a real and ever-increasing danger to national security."

Although Communism makes special efforts to indoctrinate young people with its wrecking plans, the commission found that no college in Ohio harbored a cell of the Labor Youth League, "and it was made clear that no college administration would permit such an organization to get a foothold on the campus."

However, non-academic chapters of the Red youth league were identified in Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Youngstown and Cincinnati.

A second Communist-front organization extremely active among Ohio youth is styled the Young Progressives of America, whose headquarters are in Cleveland, under the direction of Don Rothenberg.

The commission recommended early enactment of legislation to require immediate dismissal of any public employee who refuses to answer proper questions touching alleged Communist-front affiliations. It also recommended denial of all State licenses to known Communists, and to all publicly identified



Chicago Tribune

The Rat's Natural Opinion of the Cat

subversives. Similar laws already are in force in Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland. In New York, Communist-front activity by a public school teacher is sufficient cause for immediate dismissal.

Generally speaking, there are two broad types of Communist organizations—the open, or legal, and the underground. On June 22, 1951, a special meeting of the Ohio Communist Party at Cleveland decided to go underground, "and all literature should be either destroyed or stored, no meetings with more than two members should be held, no phone calls made concerning party activities."

This decision was recorded just four days after approval of the Renner Commission on June 18!

The incident proves again that organized Communism in the United States simply cannot stand the spotlight of an informed public opinion.

This splendid and workmanlike report from the legislative commission, under Chairman Gordon Renner, impresses all of our people that the everlasting fight against pagan Communism is everybody's business. The new Republican Administration in Washington is doing an excellent job of cleaning out the Reds and wobblies in the Federal departments and agencies. During all my years in Congress I have given every help and encouragement to this program of sweeping out the traitors. Ohio now has made a strong beginning toward a permanent State agency to weed out Communism at the source. When every county, every city, and every patriotic citizen helps to set up similar road-blocks against the black plague of Marxism, America once more will be the world citadel and sanctuary of freedom and peace. But so long as a single vestige of Communism prevails in this favored land, there can be no real peace or security for our people, for Communism is the devil's own instrument of hatred, war, chaos and ruin.

Let us be ever on guard against this terrible blight upon humanity in our day.

It is not enough that we should ferret out Communists on the national level through the instrumentality of the various Congressional investigating committees. We must attack on the local level also—in every State and in every community.

THE SOVIET 'PEACE' POLICY

By DR. ANTHONY T. BOUSCAREN

Associate Professor of Political Science,
University of San Francisco

SOVIET foreign policy, in its activities against the Free World, has taken over many words and concepts associated with a free society, such as "freedom," "democracy," and "peace," and perverted them in meaning to serve the Communist cause. A study of the word "peace" as used by the Soviets provides a clear case in point of this subversion. To be for "peace" in the Soviet Empire means that one must harvest the crops on time, fulfill the plan of deliveries to the State, support the Five or Six Year Plan in one's respective country, protect State property, "volunteer" for extra work or work more intensively, make all economies in the interest of the State, and support government loans. "Peace" means support for the conclusion of a Five Power Pact (including Red China), the "unification" of Germany (under Soviet aegis), the support of the Oder-Neisse line as the definitive border between Poland and Germany, and other Soviet projects. To be for "peace" one must support the government slate of candidates at "elections," and one must hate the western democracies and the non-Soviet realm generally. "Peace" means friendship for the U.S.S.R. and unqualified support of the Kremlin's policies throughout the world. In these and other ways the word "peace" is performing yeoman service in the cause of Communism and Soviet policy.

Even the most casual perusal of Communist literature will convince the reader that "peace" and hatred for the non-Soviet realm are synonymous terms. To be for "peace" one must hate especially the United States—the strongest of all non-Soviet states. Within the Soviet Empire, the "peace" campaign incites hatred among all classes of people. Instruction for school children is based on the principle that:

"Soviet patriotism is indissolubly connected with hatred toward the enemies of the Socialist Fatherland. 'It is impossible to conquer the enemy without having learned to hate him with all the might of one's soul. . . . Hatred fosters vigilance and irreconcilability toward the enemy and leads to the destruction of everything that prevents Soviet peoples from building a happy life. The teaching of hatred toward the enemies of the toilers enriches the conception of Socialist humanism by distinguishing it from sugary and hypocritical 'philanthropy.'" (*Small Soviet Encyclopedia*, Moscow, 1947, vol. 2, 1045).

The terms "war" and "peace" are interchangeable terms which the Communists use to fit the mood and the propaganda line of the moment. The millions of words expended by Soviet writers and speakers against war, the numerous petitions circulated by "partisans of peace," the various "peace congresses," "peace protection laws," and the campaign against warmongering and praise for the blessings of peace, would naturally lead one to believe that pacifism would be extolled by all official Communist publications. A closer examination of the Soviet attitude, however, shows that all these fair words about peace and pacifism are mere

words employed to delude non-Communists into being peaceful while the Communists do them in. Official Communist publications have never made any pretense about this; they condemn quite consistently both pacifism and pacifists. A fair example of the official Soviet view is found in the official Soviet Dictionary of Foreign Words, edited by Professors Liekhin and Petrov, and published in 1949 by Gosizdat, Moscow. It defines paci-

fism in the following terms:

"Pacifism—a bourgeois movement opposing all wars. Mendaciously masking themselves with the slogan of pacifism, the reactionaries oppose national-liberative, revolutionary, civil, and other just wars, the aim of which is the defense of the people against attacks from the outside, the liberation of people from capitalist slavery, the liberation of colonial and dependent countries from imperialist oppression. . . . The policy of the pacifists promotes imperialist, aggressive, and unjust wars." (p. 484).

The complete absurdity of the Soviet stand on disarmament, and evidence that for the Soviets "peace" means "war," is found in the following: "It goes without saying that not a single Communist thought for a moment that the imperialists would accept the Soviet disarmament proposals . . . the disarmament policy of the Soviet Government must be utilized for purposes of agitation. . . . However, they must not be utilized as a pretext for advancing similar demands in capitalist countries, but as a means (1) for recruiting sympathizers for the Soviet Union—the champion of peace and Socialism; (2) for utilizing the results of the Soviet disarmament policy and its exposure of the imperialists in the effort to eradicate all pacifist illusions and to carry on propaganda among the masses in support of the only way toward disarmament and abolition of war, viz., arming of the proletariat, overthrowing the bourgeoisie and establishing the proletarian dictatorship." (*International Press Correspondence*, no. 84, Nov. 28, 1928, vol. 8, pp. 1596-7).

For the Soviets, war and peace are interchangeable words, to be used as policy dictates. War may mean peace, and peace may mean war, the criterion being whether a particular movement or action is or is not



Wide World Photo

"Peace" Agitators Picket the White House. The American Peace Mobilization and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Were Both Cited as Subversive and Communist by the Attorney General. Such Groups as These Play the Moscow Game.

beneficial to the Communist cause. Although soft-pedalled at times, the previously-mentioned Communist distinction between "just" (pro-Communist) and "unjust" (anti-Communist) war is a vital part of the Communist philosophy. The October 1, 1950, issue of *Krasnaya Zvezda*, official Soviet War Ministry newspaper, gave as an example of a "just" war, that in which the "Great Fatherland of the Soviet people" fought the "fascist aggressors" in World War II. The paper omitted to mention the role played in this war by the United States and Great Britain, and failed to list territories seized by the Soviet Union during that war which were independent or non-Soviet prior to 1941.

The "armed intervention of the American imperialists in Korea" is given as an example of an "unjust" war. This same newspaper described a "just" war as being one fought "for the liberation of colonies and dependent countries from the oppression of imperialists." This definition leaves to the Soviet Union, professed big brother and protector of small nations, the right to determine which nations are dependent on the imperialists. It is on the basis of this definition that the Communists have called the civil war of the Chinese Communists against the National Government as a move towards "peace." On September 27, 1950, Radio Prague reported: "Speaking about the peace campaign, the Premier said it was not enough to wish for peace, but it was necessary to maintain it and often to fight for its maintenance. Recently Popular Democratic China had to fight for her peace which was disturbed by the reactionary Army of Chiang Kai-shek, armed and paid by the American capitalists."

UPON reading Clausewitz' dictum, "a conqueror is a lover of peace," Lenin is said to have remarked: "Ah, very witty." The Warsaw "Partisans of Peace" declared in November, 1950, that "you have to attain peace through fighting." "Peace" postal stamps issued by the East German Communist regime in January, 1951, had printed on them: "Achieve peace by fighting." Stalin several times made it quite clear that real peace cannot exist until the Soviet Empire eliminates all non-Soviet states and establishes a world Soviet Empire. Obviously, then, a Soviet "peace" (i.e. a Soviet world), can only be achieved through war—wars to destroy non-Soviet states. The Russians, furthermore, enjoy a very convenient ambiguity of the Russian word *mir* (peace). For when they are parading under the banner "We demand peace" (*Trebujem mira*), the same words proclaim "We demand the world."

According to the Soviets, the Viet Minh forces similarly were acting for "peace" when they attacked native anti-Communist and French forces in Indo-China. Radio Moscow asserted on August 29, 1951: "The just war on the part of the Vietnamese enjoys the warmest support of democratic and peace-loving fighters of the entire world." In the same vein, Radio Moscow had on the previous day characterized the tasks of the Moroccan Communists in the following terms: "The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Moroccan Communist Party, held on March 20, 1949, pointed out in its summation: 'The best way to fight for peace in Morocco is . . . striking blows at the imperialist forces and consolidating the Moroccan national movement. Striking blows at the imperialist forces mean weakening their military potential; strengthening the national movement means making the rear lines of the warmongers untenable.'"

Thus the Viet Minh and the Chinese Communists make peace by waging war; thus peace will come to French Morocco through war against the French; peace will come to Korea through war by the Commu-



Acme
O. John Rogge, Former New Deal Assistant Attorney General, Returned From Moscow in 1950, Hailing Russia's "Peace" Attitude.

nists against the United States, the Republic of Korea, and United Nations members present there. Black is white and white is black.

The Soviet Union not only is capable of justifying a war against the "capitalists" and "imperialists," but even against a Communist country if that country happens to be unfriendly to the Soviet Union. The suppression of Tito is regarded as the only event which will avert "war." Radio Sofia broadcast the following on October 28, 1950: "... The place of the Yugoslav peoples is in the first ranks of the fighters for peace against the Anglo-American warmongers and their henchman, Tito. That is why the fight for peace is indivisible from the fight against Tito's gang. . . ." In addition to this, certain bona fide national wars of liberation are, in Soviet terminology, "unjust" if they are contrary to the best interests of World Communism. Thus the national liberation wars in the Baltic states and in the trans-Caucasus after 1919 were "unjust wars" to be suppressed by the Soviet Union.

In order to qualify as a "peaceful country," a state must acknowledge the infallibility of the Soviet Union. A Moscow Tass Agency dispatch of October 17, 1950, characterizes the situation in the following words: "In the mighty army of the Partisans of Peace the workers of the People's Democracies march shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people. The people who have become the masters of their fate recognize that the greatest guarantee for peace and work is the further strengthening of the national economy and unbreakable friendship and fraternal union with the great Socialist Power—the U.S.S.R.—as well as the establishment of still closer ties between the countries of the people's democracies."

"Peace" to the Soviet Government quite clearly implies warlike acts by the Soviet Government and its satellites. The people are urged to "struggle for peace" or to "fight for peace." Radio Budapest (June 3, 1950) spoke of the consolidation of the Hungarian sector of the "peace front." The U.S.S.R. and its satellites are in the forefront to guard the "peace sector" while the "Partisans of Peace" are the soldiers in the fight. On February 22, 1950, Radio Budapest reported: "Hungary wishes to be a bastion—not a bridge in the international peace front." On June 10, 1950, Radio Sofia carried the address of the third national conference (See THE SOVIET 'PEACE' POLICY, Page 14)

IN OCTOBER, 1917, when Lenin led the successful revolution in Russia and established the Communist dictatorship—which was supposed to be only a temporary state of affairs—he and his fellow revolutionaries probably thought that their system of economic and political rule was something unique in the history of the world. They were mistaken.

In 1526 the Spaniards under Francisco Pizarro were astonished when they landed on the coast of South America and found a vast communistic empire. Experts on the subject of ancient civilizations generally agree that this confederation of alien tribes known as the Incan Empire, had, at the time of the Spanish conquest in 1533, already been in existence for at least 1,000 years. Some say that it may have been founded before that, for even the Incan races in 1533 knew nothing of their own remote history.

The obstacle confronting those who attempt to trace the history of the pre-Incans and Incans is that, as

jugated races with vastly different cultures in some cases. At the head of the government was the Inca, or emperor, who was assisted by a tribunal of princes. There was also a cabinet of four wise men with a president, which may have been similar to the Supreme Soviet Council. Each district in the Incan Empire, like each Soviet, elected a representative to the central government. The representative was chosen from candidates who had served the Inca before, just as in the U.S.S.R. the representatives of the Soviets would stand no chance of election unless they belonged to the Communist Party.

Under the rule of the Incas and their selected assistants, individuality, freedom of thought, life and action were subservient to the state. With the exception of the ruling minority and the priests of the Sun God, every man, woman and child was only a cog in the great machine. The government, by means of rigid laws, controlled the life, work, social status and welfare, religion, marriages, and pleasures of each and every individual. From the minute he was born until his last breath, a man's life was not his own to live as he wished.

At birth, children were accorded their position in the mighty machine of the state, and at the age of five both boys and girls were taken from their parents and reared by the state. They were trained in whatever trade, art, or occupation deemed useful or necessary to the welfare of the empire, whether their parents

or they themselves liked it or not.

According to complicated plans—probably something like the Russian Five Year Plans—the government plotted production and decided how many males would be trained from childhood each year as soldiers, farmers, metal workers, stone workers, or farmers. Likewise they computed how many girls would be required to fill the ranks of the wool spinners, weavers and other female trades or occupations.

Strictly enforced laws obliged every man and woman to marry—men before they reached the age of 24, and women the age of 18. Divorce could be obtained for reasons of adultery, brutality, etc., but the state also had the power, which it used, to divorce a man and his wife even if they did not desire it. The only freedom conceded to the people was in the choosing of a mate, but as everyone was forbidden to move from village or town to which they had been assigned by the government, the free choice must have been rather limited. If there was a shortage of women, or men, in a certain locality, the government forcibly transported the required number from some other place.

Where a man and his wife lived was determined by the government, just as was the destiny of their children. If certain workers were needed in one district they were moved to that place and forbidden to move away. Every man was the equal of his neighbors in material possessions and social status, and all gave in equal proportion to the upkeep of the state. Of course, like the ruling class in the Soviet Union, the Incas and priests were "privileged" and did not apply the laws governing the masses to themselves.

Each humble citizen received a piece of land in proportion to the size of his family, plus a certain number of material possessions, either livestock or tools, depending upon his occupation. Though he might work hard—which he was forced to do in any case—a man's output was not his own to dispose of as he wished. Everything produced was divided into three equal portions. The Incas received one-third, the church

THE FIRST COMMUNISTS?

By ERIC CAMERON

far as we know today, they had no written or recorded language with which to leave information for posterity. But whether the empire had existed for only 1,000, or as much as 10,000 years, before the European invasion, there is ample evidence of what it had achieved in astronomy, engineering, art, architecture, social organization and government. The Incas themselves were not as highly advanced as some of the tribes they subdued and absorbed into their empire, but they quickly adapted whatever they wanted from the cultures of others. Fortunately we have many reports on the Incan Empire, written by Spanish priests and observers who recorded what they saw. It seems likely that it was the first communistic federation in the history of the world, and as such it is rather interesting for comparison with the existing communistic regime of the Soviet Union.

In 1939 the U.S.S.R. comprised eight million square miles and numbered 160 million people. In 1533 the Incan Empire is estimated to have included more than 1,200,000 square miles and contained approximately 20 million people. Before the Spanish conquest this was the largest area and population existing under one government in the New World. Though it was much smaller in area and population than is the U.S.S.R. today, consideration of the age in which it flourished and the countless centuries it had existed, make it even more unique than the world-shaking regime of Lenin-Stalin-Malenkov.

The U.S.S.R. is a conglomeration of many races and cultures, varying from Western European to Eastern Asiatic. Ruled by a minority called the Communist Party, with a dictator at its head and assisted by a council called the Politburo, the arrangement is strikingly similar to that of the Incan Empire.

A popular misconception is that the Incas were a great tribe, just as many people believe that all Russians are Communists, whereas the Incas were actually merely a ruling class and a minority. The Incan Empire, like the Soviet Union, was a collection of sub-

another third, and the remaining third was distributed among the vast multitude of people, who, incidentally, had produced it all through their own toil while the Incas and priests took life easy. The government and church, however, used part of their shares to carry out public works, military expenses and religious ceremonies.

To speed up production and to make trading easier to control, each town or community was obliged to follow only one trade or occupation. Thus, in some villages everyone wove cloth, in others all made pottery, and in others everyone tilled the soil. Direct trade between communities was forbidden by law, though many of them were only a few miles apart. At stated times the products of communal labor were carried to designated trading towns and there exchanged under government supervision. This, no doubt, made it easier for the government to keep a close check on production and also to see to it that no one tried to defraud the rulers and the church of their relatively large shares. Oddly enough, remnants of this trading practice are still seen in parts of South America today, where Indians of neighboring villages will carry their goods as much as 50 miles to the nearest town and there trade with another, though there is no longer any kind of law forcing them to do so.

Though gold and silver, as well as precious stones, were amassed in great quantities, they were not considered exceptionally valuable and were used mainly for decorative purposes in the temples of the Sun God and in the palaces of the Incas. The average citizen was extremely poor, over-worked, and had few material possessions. Everything of value was collected and held by the ruling minority, just as in the Soviet Union today.

Prisoners of war were transported to some remote district, there given a piece of land, and forced to become useful contributors to the state welfare. The slave labor camps in the U.S.S.R. today, where prisoners of war and political offenders are held and obliged to work under severe conditions, are obviously a similar, but degenerated, repetition of the ancient Incan practice.

LAW and order being supreme, there were untold punishments for as many crimes. The most serious offense was criticism or blasphemy of the Sun God, the rulers, the priests, or the government system. Anyone, who was foolish enough to complain of lack of personal freedom or the government decrees, would be put to death after horrible tortures. Murderers were also put to death, and thieves and dishonest persons were branded. Liars were flogged, then clubbed, for the first two offenses, the third time they had their tongues nailed to a board. Rebels and dissenters were quickly liquidated, and for relatively minor offenses a person might be tortured, flogged, or forced to carry a heavy stone wherever he went, like the convict's ball and chain.

Though this "perfect" state flourished and increased to an astonishing degree, all expansions were carried

out by force, and as a result there was continual unrest among the enslaved inhabitants in spite of the severe penalties. There is no record as to whether the ruling minority had a secret police or spy system similar to that in the Soviet Union today, but it seems logical that something of the nature would have been required to ferret out revolutionaries and to keep the people under constant surveillance.

Some historians are of the opinion that if the Incas had not been so busy trying to squash rebellions, Pizarro and his adventurers would not have conquered the empire so easily. They also speculate that if the Spaniards had not arrived when they did, the great communist state would have collapsed from within in any case.

Huayna-Kapac, who ruled as Inca shortly before the arrival of the Spaniards, dreamed that he could extend his communistic empire to dominate the whole world. Echoes of that dream are still heard today, but from an entirely different source.

After his death he was succeeded by two sons, who were half-brothers, and the empire was divided between them. With the empire split, and with each half at war with the other for complete power, revolutions broke out everywhere and were difficult to suppress. Though Atahualpa, the usurper, won, the empire was so weakened that it fell easy prey to the Spaniards.

If, as the old saying goes, "history repeats itself," the defection of Yugoslavia under Tito may be an indication that all is not so serene behind the Iron curtain today. Or possibly Malenkov may find a palace revolt on his hands. What the Incas and their modern imitators, the Russian Communists, appear to have overlooked is that man is still an

individual by birth and heritage, and will not forever submit to the loss of his personal identity, freedom of life, thought, action and speech, as well as the planning of his own future.



Karl Marx Is Generally Regarded as the Founder of Communism. Mr. Cameron Suggests That Communism Was Practiced Many Centuries Before Marx Was Born.

HYMN TO FREEDOM

Lift up your voice in song and prayer
To God, who hears your call,
To God, bestower of all good,
To God, the All-in-all.

For He is with you everywhere,
He gives you strength, always,
To walk His path of light and love,
When you have lost the way.

Sing out, sing out, with fulsome praise,
Give glory to the King
Who has no scepter and no crown,
But peace to earth can bring.

The King who governs all the world
With Truth, whose one decree
Is Love for every living thing,
The love that makes men free.

—Anne C. Errington.

ARE THE Communists the only leftists who corrode the foundations of free America? Can we afford to ignore the socialists of various hues or are we jeopardizing our future by permitting them to penetrate our churches, schools and civic clubs without even giving them a single well-conducted battle? It is true that the formal ways of the socialists to obtain their goals are Constitutional; but isn't socialism, because of its gradual and creeping methods, even more dangerous?

Now that our new Congress will ferret out the traitorous Communists with far greater efficacy than has been the case with previous legislative bodies, the patriotic writer might well proceed to a new and more difficult task: While he need not blunt his fight against Communism, he has now sufficient time on hand to alert America concerning the detrimental and—by their results—anti-Constitutional influences of the one worlders, pacifists and socialists.

'SOCIAL EDUCATION'

Comments on a Magazine for Educators

By DR. FELIX WITTMER

So cleverly have the steadily increased doses of collectivist democracism been administered to the bulk of the American people that even successful businessmen—let alone ministers, educators and the rank and file—fail to recognize its danger. Centralization of government and the hamstringing of business by price controls, forced union shops and ruinous taxation are now by millions believed to be requirements of the modern life.

There was a time when the liberal knew what he was doing in defending liberty on every level straight. Nowadays the liberal—with the educators in the vanguard—champions dozens of measures of social insurance and federal compulsion which more and more ominously take bites out of the foundations of freedom. The professors, teachers and ministers who, in the name of humanitarian causes, have been leading us down the road toward eventual serfdom are among our most respectable and respected citizens. They certainly have not the faintest idea that they might unwittingly undermine free America.

While I shall forever defend the right of these individuals to express their views, I propose that these views be exposed. It is due to the organized efforts of our educators—especially the social studies teachers—that the meaning of our Republican Constitution is no longer clearly understood. The younger generation hardly knows that our Constitution was designed, not only to protect our personal liberty, but also its material bulwark—private property. The time has come that we campaign against the Robin Hood state which, by socialistic planning and deficit spending, deprives a citizen of the means to gain material independence, i.e., the basis of moral and spiritual independence.

There are very few educators left who are willing to take a stand against socialism, un-Constitutional internationalism and impractical pacifism. The so-called "progressive" educator nowadays unabashedly

expresses his sympathies with price-fixing, strike monopoly, rigid government control of industry, and even government ownership of vital production. Our education is so thoroughly soaked with socialism that the average student of education takes the socialistic point of view for granted.

As an example, let us have a look at the magazine *Social Education* which is the standard source of information for most of our social studies teachers throughout the land. A professional magazine, *Social Education* appears eight times a year. Inasmuch as it is published by the National Council for the Social Studies, in collaboration with the American Historical Association, it must be considered as the official expression of the profession.

The issue of January, 1952, in its series on "Classics in the Social Sciences," featured an article by Robert E. Riegel, of Dartmouth College, on Edward Bellamy's utopian socialist fantasy *Looking Backward*. As the co-author of a widespread high school text on American history, Dr. Riegel is regarded as an authority. The initial paragraph of the article contains the following statement:

"Edward Bellamy may well have written the most significant book ever to come from the pen of an American. . . . Bellamy looked forward to the day when an all-powerful government would remedy all the manifold ills of human society."

From here on, expanding over three full pages, Dr. Riegel sings the praises of this un-Constitutional and anti-capitalistic work. Lovingly he traces the picture of Bellamy's society in which "income was provided regardless of work," and in which men and women retired at 45, retaining their full income even though they no longer worked. "Income was the same for everyone in this ideal state," Dr. Riegel informs our teachers, "which meant that the incentive for competitive display disappeared."

Dr. Riegel also notices with manifest satisfaction that Bellamy clubs sprang up throughout the Nation whose "members studied the word of the master much as their fathers had studied the word of God." There is no evidence that this comparison shocked the sensibilities of Dr. Riegel, nor those of the editors of *Social Education*, for that matter.

The February issue contained an article called *Atlantic Union or Else*, by William E. Stevenson, President of Oberlin College. The naive title speaks for itself. Whether we can maintain our hard-won liberties by forming one government with various managed economies of Europe is highly debatable, to say the least.

In his monthly column on the newest pamphlets which the social studies teacher might profitably use in his current events classes, Ralph A. Brown, of the State University of New York, at Cortland, devoted three-fifths of the space of the February issue to labor problems. With the usual professional, but nonetheless perilous, objectivity he recommends *Here's the Answer; Fact Book on Key Legislation*, which was published by Labor's League for Political Action, i.e., the ideological weapon of the American Federation of Labor.

In the March issue Professor Brown suggested that our teachers make it a habit to obtain pamphlets from the American Civil Liberties Union, which for years has been infiltrated by Communists and fellow-travellers; the American Labor Education Service; the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; the National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C., and the Public Affairs Committee. The pamphlets of the latter have from the outset been edited by Maxwell Slutz

Stewart, one-time editor of the *Moscow News*, editor of pro-Communist pamphlets of the Institute of Pacific Relations and vigorous sponsor of several dozens of Communist fronts.

The March issue also featured an article on *John Dewey's Democracy and Education*. From long professional association with leaders in the field of teacher-training I know that John Dewey is almost regarded as a divinity, superior even to Kilpatrick, Counts, Rugg, and their disciples. From where I stand, John Dewey and his school are responsible for turning "progressive" education into a socialist weapon.

In the April issue Leonard S. Kenworthy, of Brooklyn College, suggested that our social studies teachers introduce America's children to "persons who are world-minded." As a means of putting this ideal into practice he recommends the study of a booklet by the Communist Howard Fast, who is the official American darling of the Moscow State Publishing House, and also something on the incorrigible leftist Albert Einstein, by Elma E. Levinger.

Ralph Brown, in the pamphlets' column of the April issue, says: "Write to the International Association of Machinists, Machinist Building, Washington 1, D. C., for copies of their cartoon booklet on the place of labor unions in modern life. The booklet explains collective bargaining, company unionism, Commie unionism, and industrial democracy from labor's point of view. Classroom quantities are available." The issue also carries a fulsome review of Arthur Meier Schlesinger's *Rise of Modern America, 1865-1951*, a work whose climax whitewashes just about every un-Constitutional act of the New Deal.

The May issue offered a comprehensive discussion of the Oxford Social Studies Pamphlets, by one M. J. Belasco, of Tottenville High School, Staten Island, N. Y. Mr. Belasco praises highly certain pamphlets by Lengyel and Hurwitz. His partial criticism of Lengyel does not touch upon the ideological factor.

In the October issue Ralph Adams Brown has been replaced as pamphlets' editor by Manson Van B. Jennings, of Teachers College, Columbia University. Professor Jennings writes of the "high standard of Public Affairs Committee publications," without warning against the socialistic and often subversive character of many of its pamphlets. He recommends a high-minded but impractical pamphlet on *World Citizens for a World Community* by Leonard S. Kenworthy, published by the well-meaning Friends Central Bureau, Philadelphia. He also suggests as the proper fare for our social studies courses a pamphlet on *The British Health Service*, by Julius Manson, published by the (Socialist) League for Industrial Democracy.

Dr. Isidore Starr, of Brooklyn Technical High School, in a prominently placed article on *Recent Supreme Court Decisions: The State, the Teacher and Subversive Activity*, waxes enthusiastic over Justice Douglas's condemnation of the Feinberg Law. While he considers the controversial statement "a stirring plea," he does not appear to worry about the thorough subversion of our education by Marxism.

Pamphlet editor Jennings will yet have to prove that he is less oriented in the leftist direction than

was his predecessor. While he places much emphasis on official UN publications and on numerous propaganda pamphlets of Dean Acheson's Department of State, I have yet to discover that he—or *Social Education*, for that matter—encourages the study of publications by the House Un-American Activities Committee and the old McCarran Committee.

YEARS AGO, when I taught at the New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair, I made extensive use of the well-documented studies of Communism by the House Un-American Activities Committee. I ordered these pamphlets by the hundreds and distributed them among my students. As a result of this practice, I earned the hatred of my colleagues and finally resigned from the institution where I had taught for 17 years.

I can well understand that a man would cut his throat, professionally, if he recommended the patriotic pamphlets of the House Un-American Activities Committee rather than the collectivist propaganda of the CIO and the League for Industrial Democracy. Yet, I am convinced that a man, who confesses to enthusiasm for the publications of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the magnificent revelations on subversion of education by the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, would hardly be asked by the progressive and liberal editors of *Social Education* to do a regular column for them.

In the latest issue of *Social Education* which I have seen, i.e., that of December, 1952, Professor Jennings counsels the study of *How To Make Friends for the U. S.*, a publication of the Foreign Policy Association, by Vera Micheles Dean. Readers of the *NATIONAL REPUBLIC* may recall my expose of this clever

Soviet apologist in the November issue of last year. They may rest assured that Professor Jennings finds nothing wrong with Mrs. Dean.

On purpose, I have written these comments on one year's issues of a typical social studies magazine in a personal vein; for I realize that, at this time, it is not yet considered professionally proper to attack the socialists and the internationalist do-gooders. A decade ago, when it was unpopular to oppose Communism, I did just that. Now, I believe, the time has come to alert the public regarding the peril of the gradual and evolutionary collectivists. Our schools, on all levels, are chockful of them. A gigantic job is ahead of us.



Dr. Felix Wittmer

ARE SUBVERSIVE TEXTBOOKS USED IN YOUR SCHOOLS?

NATIONAL REPUBLIC readers are invited to send in the titles of any subversive textbooks which they find are being used in their local school systems or in colleges, along with the names of the authors and other pertinent data concerning them. Dr. Wittmer—himself a former college professor who has been battling Communism and Socialism for many years—will check such books, and, if he finds them subversive as charged, he will review them in forthcoming issues of the *NATIONAL REPUBLIC*.

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

THE bitter feud between Communism and Christianity, between those who favor and those who oppose an investigation of individual clergymen suspected of left-wing sympathies, continues to rage. Set off by Congressman Harold H. Velde, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, who remarked that a probe of such clergymen might be undertaken at a future date, and sparked by the fiery attacks of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam (Methodist Bishop of Washington) and of several other Washington, D. C., ministers, including Rev. A. Powell Davies, Unitarian, the issue has already split the Protestant ministers and threatens to reach a climax in the near future.

There are those who feel that a clergyman, like Caesar's wife, should be beyond suspicion, and that any investigation of them would weaken and undermine the Church, thus playing right into the hands of the Reds. There are others—and this group seems to be growing—who feel that a clergyman's conduct should be subject to review as is that of any other human being. If a minister commits murder—and there have been such cases—he should stand trial. By the same reasoning, if a minister plays footsie with the Commies, he should be investigated and exposed just as any other citizen. The truth of the matter is that an alarming number of churchmen are guilty of leftist affiliations or activities (hundreds of them are listed in NATIONAL REPUBLIC files). Therefore, the question comes down to this: Shall we pull back the curtains and expose these men who are promoting the leftist cause while wearing the ministerial robes—or shall we close our eyes and permit them to continue preaching the gospel according to St. Marx? Karl Marx, that is,

Some Ministers Oppose Clergy Probe

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, which is supposedly the liaison body for some 17 million Baptists in matters of religious liberty, has joined the National Council of Churches (formerly the Federal Council of Churches) in opposing any investigation of clergymen, calling it a "reckless use" of Congressional power. Seventy-five Washington, D. C., Protestant ministers also signed a statement, putting themselves on record as opposing any such probe, reaffirming their belief that subversion can best be fought by faith, not fear.

Other voices raised in opposition included those of the Rev. Charles R. Stinnette, Jr., of Washington Cathedral (Episcopal), and Dr. Frederick E. Reissig (Lutheran), executive secretary of the Washington, D. C., Federation of Churches. Both flayed Congressman Donald L. Jackson (R) of California, who had earlier accused Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of "serving



United Press Photo

Congressman Harold Velde, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Received a Lot of Mail After He Hinted a Possible Investigation of Individual Clergymen. But He Said Only 62 Letters Opposed Such a Probe (left), While Over 1,600 Favored It (right).

God on Sundays and the Communist front for the rest of the week."

It should be noted that Bishop Oxnam has been frequently active in left-wing causes, that he has been allegedly affiliated with Communist fronts, that he is even on record as having demanded the abolition of the old Dies Committee, the forerunner of the present House Committee on Un-American Activities. And Dr. Reissig might some day be called upon to explain his connections with the National Council Against Conscription and the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

More recently Bishop Oxnam, in a sermon at Harvard University, admitted the "right and duty" to investigate churches, but he added that "Our sacred institution has never been infiltrated by Communists."



United Press Photo

Paul Harvey Aron (background), Sarah Lawrence College Teacher, Leaves Hearing Room After Testifying That He Was Not a Communist "Last Friday," But Refusing To Say What He Was on "Thursday." His Lawyer Is at Right.

A glance at NATIONAL REPUBLIC files might open the good bishop's eyes.

Clergyman 'Explains' Stand on Peace

The Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher, of Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., has attempted to explain his part in the pro-Soviet world peace movements, scored by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "the most dangerous hoax ever devised by the International Communist conspiracy," and likewise denounced by the State Department.

Dr. Fletcher, cited in a committee report, has attended numerous Soviet-sponsored "peace conferences" and has served on such so-called "peace" bodies with Howard Fast, Paul Robeson and W. E. B. DuBois, all with long pro-Communist and pro-Soviet front records. In "explaining," the theologian said there were both good and bad elements in Communism, citing among the former "greater economic democracy" and "social security benefits." Dr. Fletcher might also "explain," besides other affiliations, his connections with *The Protestant*, a pro-Soviet publication, his favoring recognition of the Chinese Reds, his sponsoring of the Rev. Hewlett Johnson, the "Red Dean" of Canterbury, and his opposition to the McCarran Act. Some people seek "good elements" in such strange places.

Minister Cites 'Peril to Freedom'

Dr. John Paul Jones has again made the headlines, this time in blasting Congressional investigations, charging that they "intimidate," "create suspicion and ill will," and that they "have ruined the influence and sometimes the lives of countless men of vision, independent mind and creative spirit." Dr. Jones is pastor of the Union Church of Bay Ridge (Presbyterian), of Brooklyn, and chairman of the board of the New York Civil Liberties Union.

It is not difficult to fathom the reasons for Dr. Jones' heated opposition to such investigations, because in any probe of the ministry he would probably be among the first to be called. He has one of the longest and blackest records of Communist front activities in NATIONAL REPUBLIC files, and space does not permit of even a partial listing here.

Former Methodist Minister Defies Committee

Informed that he might be subpoenaed because of a pamphlet, "Courage Is Contagious," which he wrote, the Rev. A. A. Heist, retired Methodist minister, declared:

"If invited to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, I shall refuse."

The ex-minister, now living in Huntington Park, California, "on my Social Security and my church pension," is former director of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union and the organizer of the "Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedom," publishers of the pamphlet which is allegedly being distributed among church groups.

Church Groups Split on Probe

While the National Council of the Churches of Christ (formerly the Federal Council) has been campaigning against Congressional probes of Communism in schools and churches, the American Council of Christian Churches (conservative Protestants) has launched a campaign demanding such investigations. The American Council represents 14 Protestant denominations and was organized in 1941 to offset the Socialist influence of the National Council.

Highlighting the campaign will be a monster mass meeting of leading Protestant ministers and laymen



United Press Photo

The Rev. A. A. Heist Was Denounced by Congressman Francis Walter, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Who Charged That the Retired Clergyman Distributed Literature in the Los Angeles Committee Room That "Followed" the Communist Line.

from throughout the Nation, to be held in Constitutional Hall, Washington, D. C., on May 8. Under the theme, "A Christian Crusade Against Communism," the program will feature the presentation of a petition requesting Congress to investigate individual pro-Communist clergymen. In explaining the movement, Dr. W. W. Breckbill, president of the American Council, said:

"The Church of Christ has nothing to hide. Communists have no place within the church or under its shelter in any way. We are fighting a battle for the very survival of the Christian faith and freedom. The American Council of Christian Churches stands against Communism in all of its aspects. A public demonstration in the city of Washington by pastors and Christian people from all over the country will strengthen the hand of all defenders of freedom against

(See THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES, Page 23)

4 NEW YORK EDUCATORS OPPOSE RED TEACHERS

Four prominent New York educators agree that Communist teachers should be dismissed—as well as janitors, secretaries and others who are members of the Communist Party. They also state that academic freedom has not yet been threatened by Congressional investigations. The four are:

Harry D. Glendon, president of Brooklyn College; Buell G. Gallagher, president of the College of the City of New York; John J. Theobald, president of Queens College, and Ernest Melby, dean of New York University School of Education.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

SOVIET DICTIONARY

THE KREMLIN for a long time has been conducting a world-wide "peace" offensive, highlighted by so-called "peace" conferences as painstakingly planned and elaborately staged as a Hollywood production. Since the death of Stalin and the ascension of Malenkov to the dictator's chair, this "peace" campaign has been broadened and intensified. The word, "peace," has been included in practically every public utterance of Malenkov's, until a lot of people have taken heart and have begun to think that perhaps he really means what he's saying. In Korea the Reds have agreed to an exchange of sick and wounded prisoners—albeit at a ten-to-one ratio—and have requested a resumption of truce talks. In the U. N. Communist spokesmen seem to have adopted a more conciliatory attitude, and have brought up again the issues of disarmament and the banning of atomic weapons. Even behind the Iron Curtain there have been signs of a "softer" attitude. On the surface, things appear brighter, and there is a tendency for people to become more hopeful.

But Americans should be cautioned against being "taken in" by this propaganda—for in the light of experience that is exactly what it is. We must remember that the Soviets have their own definitions for words, and "peace" in their dictionary does not mean what it means in ours. *Peace*, to them, is merely a non-fighting phase of war, while *truce* is an interlude to be used for building up strength for the final showdown. If you want a better understanding of this Russian double-talk, if you wish to avoid being deceived by these phony "peace" overtures, we refer you to *The Soviet 'Peace' Policy* by Dr. Anthony T. Bouscaren on another page of this month's NATIONAL REPUBLIC. Dr. Bouscaren pulls back the curtain and leaves no doubt as to the true meaning of this *pax Sovietica*.

But "peace" is by no means the only word to which Moscow has applied its own peculiar interpretation. In the Soviet lexicon black is white and white is black, and all these subverted words are designed to confuse and bewilder the trusting souls in the free world who are still relying on the old-fashioned definitions. For instance, an *aggressor* is any nation which dares to resist Communist attack. Some years ago little Finland was so named, and more recently South Korea became an aggressor, Soviet version. And when the United States went to the aid of the Seoul government, the charges were, and still are, leveled against us. We are *aggressors*, *warmongers* and *imperialists*, according to the Soviet dictionary.

Originally the word *bourgeois* referred to a person of the middle class, but today, in Soviet usage, *bourgeoisie* and *capitalist* are interchangeable, to be used indiscriminately against any and all enemies of Marxian ideology. *Equality* is something which applies only to the masses, not to the ruling oligarchy in this supposedly classless society, and *depression* is a peculiarly capitalist catastrophe which never happens in a Communist land, where there is never a shortage of rocks to be cracked by Communist slaves.

Freedom is one of our most cherished words, but in the world of the Soviets *freedom* means emancipation

from the necessity of choosing a job, of deciding what newspaper to read, of selecting a political candidate to vote for, even liberation from the necessity of thinking. In the same way, a *strike* is an economic weapon which Communists hope to persuade people to use in non-Communist countries in order to overthrow the existing government and establish a regime in which strikes are forever forbidden.

Despite this subversion of words, a lot of people get their hopes up every time the Kremlin starts talking *peace* or suggests a *treaty*. But peace on the other side of the Iron Curtain is merely another weapon of aggression, to be employed when it appears more likely to achieve the objectives than war. And a treaty is only a pact negotiated between the Soviet Union and a second party, designed to lull the latter into a false sense of security—or it is an instrument intended to free the first party (the Soviet Union) to make war on a third party.

Let us not be duped by all this present "peace" talk emanating from behind the Iron Curtain. For it is not the kind of peace we want. The Kremlin, under Malenkov as well as under Stalin, is dedicated to conquest, and there will be no change of heart until the conspirators are overthrown. What is back of the present "peace" gestures is unimportant. Possibly the Politburo is alarmed over our defense preparations, and wants us to let down our guard. Perhaps it is felt that the Eisenhower Administration needs to be "softened up." Maybe Malenkov believes he needs a little time in order to consolidate his position. Take your own choice. But remember that, whether peace or war is the weapon of the moment, the Soviet objective remains the same.

Peace, of course, is the most important thing in the world to us, and let us explore every avenue. But let us beware of a trap sprung in the name of "peace" or "truce." Get yourself a Moscow dictionary and look up these words. They have meanings Mr. Webster never gave them. We demand a just and durable peace—and Georgi Malenkov will never be the author of it. *Pax Sovietica* is a phony.



THE ALGER AWARDS

ALGER is one of the most revered names in our free enterprise society—and we don't mean Alger Hiss. We refer, of course, to Horatio Alger, of "rags to riches" fame. And the ten Americans, who recently received this year's Horatio Alger awards, deserve more publicity than they were given in the Nation's press.

We have two groups of "doubting Thomases" today. One is the man who believes, honestly or not, that the philosophy of Karl Marx has more to offer us now than does that of Horatio Alger. The other is represented by the fellow who, while admitting that a man might lift himself by his own bootstraps once upon a time, now holds the opinion that those days are gone, that the frontiers have been conquered, that opportunity no longer knocks. For the edification and enlightenment of these deluded individuals, let's take

a look at the records of the ten *living* Americans who were recently honored:

Adolph Zukor, who borrowed \$40 to open a penny arcade and who today is board chairman of Paramount Pictures.

Thomas J. Watson, once a \$2-a-week bookkeeper, who is now board chairman of the International Business Machines Corporation.

Walter D. Fuller, who rose to be board chairman of the Curtis Publishing Company from a humble start as a cotton mill worker.

John J. Hopkins, who climbed the ladder from newsboy to head the General Dynamics Corporation.

Harold Shafer, from farm hand to president of the Gold Seal Company.

Sandy Beaver, who started life as a grocery clerk and is now president of the Riverside Military Academy.

James C. Penney, once a dry goods clerk, now board chairman of the J. C. Penney Company, Inc.

Henry Crown, from switchboard operator to board chairman of the Empire State Building and the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Byron Alfred Gray, who struggled from the position of a lowly office boy to become head of the International Shoe Company.

Paul G. Hoffman, once a garage handman, now board chairman of the Studebaker Corporation.

An 11th man, unable to be present, will receive his award later. He is Herbert Hoover, one of the boys who grew up to be President of the United States.

Where are these men of little faith, who no longer believe in the American Way, who now prefer to play footsie with the followers of a false ideology? You'll find them on the front pages of your newspapers, defying Congressional investigating committees, writing slanted textbooks, joining subversive groups, producing propaganda plays and movies, preaching defeatism. And the names of those, who achieve success according to the fine old American traditions, are too often hidden away on the inside pages.

Horatio Alger is no longer with us in body, but his spirit lives on, and will continue to inspire generations yet unborn. Marxism is for indolent, frustrated men. Algerism is what free men will always live by.



TREATY CURBS

IT WAS most unfortunate that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles saw fit to reverse his stand on curbing treaty making powers. Or at least it appeared to us as a reversal. In a speech last year Mr. Dulles had given the impression that he favored the Bricker amendment which would protect the Constitution against the danger of conflicting treaties and infringing executive agreements. But in testifying before a Senate committee recently, the new Secretary of State did what virtually amounted to an about-face when he put himself on record as opposing any Congressional limitations on the treaty-making power.

What Mr. Dulles said in substance—later supported by Attorney General Herbert Brownell—was that the people could trust the present administration not to enter into any commitments or agreements which could threaten their individual and collective rights and liberties. He backed this up by pledging that no action would be taken on two highly controversial U.N. proposals—the covenant on human rights and the covenant on the political rights of women. He added

that action would at least be deferred on the proposed genocide treaty.

That all may be true; we certainly hope it is. But the simple truth is that the Eisenhower Administration will not always be in power. We do not wish to misinterpret Mr. Dulles, but by his apparent reversal it seems to us—and to a lot of other people—that he has said that he, too, was a bit skeptical when someone else was in power, but now that he is in office—well, there's nothing to worry about and certainly no reason to curb any of that office's authority. In any case, we want—and we need—effective safeguards against future Yaltas and against future, as well as present, U.N. proposals. As Senator Everett M. Dirksen pointed out, there's an "avalanche" of treaties in the offing, and there are a lot of "eager beavers" in the U.N.'s specialized agencies who are trying to impose their schemes on our domestic life. Our liberties must not be placed in jeopardy, and we will not be satisfied merely to trust and hope.

Indeed, as far as we are concerned, not even the amendment, sponsored by Senator John W. Bricker and endorsed by 63 other senators, would give us prompt enough protection. It might take several years before this amendment could be ratified by the necessary number of States, and a resolution, providing for this interim period, is highly desirable. Ira E. Bennett will elaborate on this point in one of our feature articles next month.



PATRICK HENRY

OUR COVER reminds us that this is the birth-month of Patrick Henry, lawyer, statesman, orator, patriot. For it was on May 29, 1736—217 years ago—that the great Virginian was born. His was the voice which first aroused the Colonists, his was the voice which gave unity to the movement for Independence, his was the voice which inspired and swayed the people even during the darkest hours. In the winning of our freedom, it might be said that the eloquence of Patrick Henry was worth several armies. George Mason spoke of him thus:

"He is by far the most powerful speaker I ever heard. . . . He is, in my opinion, the first man upon this continent, as well in abilities as public virtues, and had he lived in Rome about the time of the first Punic war, when the Roman people had arrived at their meridian glory, and their virtues not tarnished, Mr. Henry's talents must have put him at the head of that glorious commonwealth."

John Randolph, of Roanoke, pronounced him "Shakespeare and Garrick combined," and Dr. Archibald Alexander said of him:

"The power of his eloquence was felt equally by the learned and the unlearned. No man who ever heard him speak on any important occasion could fail to admit his uncommon power over the minds of his hearers."

And Thomas Jefferson, who attended the debate on the resolutions against the Stamp Act, expressed his estimate of the man:

"I heard the splendid display of Mr. Henry's talents as a popular orator. They were great indeed, such as I have never heard from any other man. He appeared to me to speak as Homer wrote."

We have many great orators today. But too often their talents are misdirected. Too often their voices are raised in false causes. But the words of Patrick Henry are as inspiring and as pertinent now as when they were first uttered. For those words were spoken in behalf of that deathless cause—freedom.

IT WAS my privilege to know personally the mother of Dwight D. Eisenhower. During World War II, when so much was being printed about the mother of General Montgomery, I asked myself, why wouldn't the mother of General Eisenhower make just as good reading? Acting upon this idea, I wrote Mrs. David Eisenhower, of Abilene, and asked for an interview.

What that interview developed into was a personal friendship. Mrs. Eisenhower asked me back, many times. Once I had supper with her. Once I went calling with her. But mostly we talked, in the privacy of her home, usually in the back sitting-room, overlooking her garden and chicken-run. I soon discovered that this woman, then 82, was even more than a unique personality; she was great, in her own right, not merely by the reflected glory of a "third son."

First, as a very young girl, she had mapped out her life's activities, as she wanted them to be: to make a



United Press

The Late Mrs. Ida Eisenhower

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTHER

By KUNIGUNDE DUNCAN

home for children who would grow up "dependable," and to do everything in her power to promote better racial relations. As a girl she had witnessed social inequities of such heinousness as to make her "flesh crawl."

But that second ambition had had to wait upon the first, and she had, she said, found herself "too old to tackle the human rights ambition to do much good." Yet, unwittingly, she had, through preachments to her sons, so impressed kindness and courtesy to all, that that "third son" was—even as she spoke—inducing free men of many races to unite to battle a common threat of tyrants. Moreover, that son had just written home to the village editor that any credit coming to him should really be his mother's.

When Eisenhower Day was celebrated by his home town, his frail mother was the heroine in his stead. "Why," she said, "they even wanted me to speak! Now, if they'd asked for a batch of cookies, or pies, or a dozen shirts for needy little boys—"

"But you did speak, didn't you?" I asked. "What did you say?"

"Oh, yes. You might call it that," she said. "I walked up there on the stand, and I said a few things I'd been thinking all my life; but I don't know as you'd call it a speech. I just did it for Dwight."

What she'd been thinking all her life could indeed be compressed into a few brief sentences. But so can all the best of philosophies and religions. She had thought that there is war in the world because those, able to, *choose* to make it, instead of choosing to obey the prompter of peace that pleads within. And wars, and "all the way down in human conflicts, clear down to the back-yard squabble over rights," could be prevented if men had ambition to become something more than grown-up children, become really men. That is, practice kindness and courtesy, invariably. She had thought that hard family problems of food, shelter and upbringing of children can all be solved if those concerned really want to solve them—not fight it out: just as can all the problems in the world-family. She had

thought that no amount of success or praise should turn the head, make vain or arrogant the truly humble. This she well exemplified when, praised by all, chosen the "state mother," she didn't "dress up" for her photograph, but in her housework dress, dust-cap in place, she posed picking fruit in her orchard. "Orchids?" she asked, when the town presented her with an orchid corsage on another occasion.

"They are pretty, and thank you, very much; but I'd feel so much more at home with common flowers, zinnias, petunias—everyday flowers."

Ida Eisenhower's entire life was directed by beliefs, so deeply held as to be daily guides. Upon the occasion when I had supper with her she detailed how she and her companion-nurse had held the expenditures down to \$20 for food, for two, for the past month by such strict economies as keeping pullets to turn garbage into eggs, using mint grown in the garden as tea, and "going easy" on the butter. "But," she said, "people should always live carefully, war or no war. I have never, knowingly, wasted anything. That's a sin and a crime, because you not only waste the thing itself, but you waste the time out of the lives that produced the wasted thing. And then you have to keep buying the same thing, over and over, instead of taking good care of what you already have, making it last as long as it will. That way you can have more and different kinds of things."

Thus, this was what directed Ida and David Eisenhower to move to a house, almost out of town, with a good acreage, when their family was growing up. "We wanted room for them to play—and work," she explained cryptically. This policy the parents were amply rewarded in following. Play and work produced that dependability which was their aim to produce in their sons. Son Dwight was only being what he was expected to be, his mother asserted, speaking of his European leadership. But she was proud, too, as she eased from her scrapbook a small clipping, a quotation from that son, written for publication: a long eulogy, ending, "They were the best people on earth, the best parents." Few mothers in any country or time have had their lonely homes heaped with flowers, as Kansas heaped with flowers the home of Ida Eisenhower, May 13, 1945, honoring her because of the news report of the final conclusion of the European War.

I summed it up for her: To be trustworthy, humble, kind, courteous, waste nothing, choose a worthwhile

aim and stick to it through thick and thin and never give up until you gain it—was this her way of living, so that at 83 you were as eager, interested, ambitious as ever? "Well, just about that," she said. "And you might add, let your family do their own choosing, same as you expect them to let you."

When the fact comes directly from Ida Eisenhower that all her sons took to heart the advice and discipline she and David Eisenhower gave them, there appears to be little question as to what sort of a president Dwight David Eisenhower will prove to be.

His mother, when I knew her, was, like many mothers, somewhat irked by the nickname "Ike" which her third son was beginning to be called, generally, instead of the dignified, admirable names she had given him, David Dwight. It is true she had herself twisted them about into Dwight David, since her husband's name was also David and two Davids in one family are confusing. She had decided to call him Dwight. In boyish jokes, the schoolboys had called two of her sons Big Ike and Little Ike, the larger boy being known as "Little" and the smaller one as "Big." But that was long ago. Now everybody was "Ike-ing" her third son.

But, had she lived to see the year 1953, Ida Eisenhower would have well understood that endearment, praise, comradeship—all these, and more, go into that "Ike" that people and headlines alike prefer, because, chiefly, this man is felt, like his mother before him, to be dependable, humble, sincere, kind, courteous, thrifty, and tenacious of aims, well chosen.

QUOTATIONS FOR MOTHER'S DAY

"All that I am or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."—Abraham Lincoln.

"The memory of my mother and her teachings were the only capital I had to start life with, and on that capital I have made my way."

—Andrew Jackson.

"My mother was a minister of blessing to all human beings within her sphere of action. Her heart was the abode of heavenly purity. She had no feeling but of kindness and beneficence, yet her mind was as firm as her temper was mild and gentle."—John Quincy Adams.

"Vain are all our tributes to mother if in word alone they dwell. We must live the praises due her."—Edgar A. Guest.

"Make no reference to me: She gained nothing by any position I have filled or honors that may have been paid me. I owe all this and all I am to her earnest, modest and sincere piety."

—Ulysses S. Grant.

"The babe at first feeds upon the mother's bosom, but is always on her heart."

—Henry Ward Beecher.

"A mother's love endures through all; in good repute, in bad repute, in face of the world's condemnation, a mother still loves on."

—Washington Irving.

"A mother's love is indeed the golden link that binds youth to age; and he is still a child, though time may have furrowed his cheek . . . who can yet recall . . . the fond devotion or the gentle chidings of the best friend that God ever gives us."—Bovee.

The Soviet 'Peace' Policy

(Continued from Page 4)

of the Bulgarian Communist Party: "Stand in the front ranks of the defense of peace. Raise the flag even higher in the battle against the warmongers."

Not even decorations are overlooked in the "peace campaign." The Polish newspaper *Głos Pracy* reported on July 27, 1951, that "President Boleslaw Beirut bestowed high state decorations on many prominent fighters in the peace defense movement." This militant, belligerent spirit runs through all Communist literature mentioning "peace." In giving his impressions of the 1950 Warsaw "Peace" Congress, John Rogge, former American leader in the Progressive Party, stated: "Because of the way in which the congress was led, and because of the speeches and discussions there, I received the impression that the congress intended to establish peace through force." (Radio Belgrade, November 25, 1950.)

THE Communist authorities in the Soviet Empire have utilized the natural desire of Soviet subjects for peace as a device to squeeze even more work and money from them. The people are told that they must make contributions, sacrifices, and "voluntary" work on Sundays and holidays a part of their daily life. Similarly, all those who fail to comply are "warmongers." In industry the fight for "peace" impresses on the workers the need of "voluntary" labor to increase production. Radio Warsaw reported on August 14, 1950, that "the workers of the transportation equipment factory in Rzeszow resolved to prolong their peace shifts, which they started on August 9, until September 2. . . . The struggle for peace is increasing steadily . . . staffs of 20 collieries resolved to reply to warmongers by increased coal extraction . . . reports of new production commitments are pouring in in ever-increasing numbers." Aid to Communists in north Korea and Communist China is part and parcel of the same "peace" struggle.

In Hungary even the lowly dog is called on to make a contribution towards peace. In addition to the collection for glass and scrap iron as part of the "peace" effort in all satellite states, the Communists of Hungary have announced a need for dog hair. They offer four forints (about 35 cents) for freshly clipped dog hair, and have set up special collection points for this commodity. Clippings of dog hair are used to line soldier's great coats and for cartridge wadding. The lot of the dog in Hungary had been difficult enough prior to the dog hair drive. Ever since the Communist cold war began, bones have been declared a strategic material, essential to the Communist glue industry. A friendly restaurant waiter who saves a bone or two for a neighborhood dog can easily be denounced for sabotage.

Earnings of Soviet satellite peasants, meager as they are, must be cut into as part of the "peace drive." An article in the Hungarian *Szabad Nep* (September 30, 1950) entitled "Whole Country Backs Peace Loan Drive" says that "the whole country is agog with enthusiasm to ensure the triumph of the peace plan. In this the workers of the big factories are leading the way, having subscribed the first day as much as they did in a whole week to the peace loan a year ago."

In April, 1916, Lenin told a Marxist meeting that "Every 'peace' program is a deception of the people and a piece of hypocrisy unless its principal object is to explain to the masses the need for a revolution, and to support, aid, and develop the revolutionary struggle of the masses (See SOVIET 'PEACE' POLICY, Page 31)

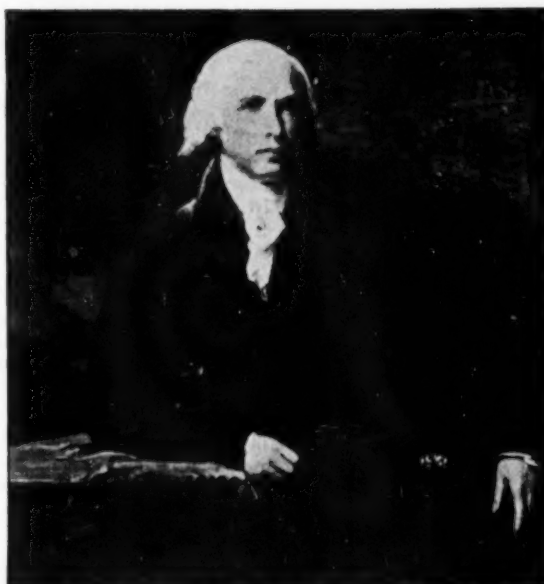
IF WE Americans were not such trusting fools, we should have long ago inquired into the use of the word, "democracy."

For the United States is a republic, and the boundless enthusiasm for another word by which to designate our form of government must have a reason.

In Europe, for 100 years or more, democracy, the word which has become indispensable in describing our republic, has been used by socialist-communist agitators to glorify collectivism and give government in the name of a captive majority the look of government by the people. We have been told repeatedly that leftists in our country build, and build rapidly, a strong, dictatorial government pushing its bureaucratic planning and regulation into the most intimate affairs of the individual; and the main reason we have not believed this story is that its authors are immediately smeared as *enemies of the democracy* currently creating welfare and brotherhood.

Democracy is a big lie, to be pronounced with the tongue in the cheek. *Democracy is collectivism!*

Some dictionaries say that democracy is government by the people; others add that such government is *directly* by the people. That was the meaning to the men who wrote our Constitution. James Madison, writing the 14th Federalist paper, stated:



James Madison—From the Painting by Gilbert Stuart

DEMOCRACY IS COLLECTIVISM!

By **MERCER H. PARKS**

"The true distinction between these forms (republic and democracy) . . . is, that in a democracy, the people meet and exercise the Government in person; in a republic, they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents. A democracy, consequently, will be confined to a small spot. A republic may be extended over a large region."

Even in small states, democracy, with its high-sounding name, had never been other than totalitarianism; demagogues, excitors of the people's passions, were the real rulers. Nothing was sacred to the *will of the majority* subverted by rabble rousers. In its name Greeks banished their finest citizens and hastened the day of their own destruction. Ostracism is no fable; it was *democratic action*, the deepest manifestation of majority turpitude. It is with a feeling of present reality that we examine a photograph of a pottery fragment inscribed "Aristides (son) of Lysimachos." That potsherd, dug from Athens' ruins, was one of the *actual* votes to exile Aristides the Just, Athenian hero of the Persian wars and a classic example of virtue in public life. (*National Geographic* of March, 1944, page 283.)

Madison had probably never seen such direct condemnation of Democracy, but he knew the story of Aristides. In the 10th Federalist Paper he wrote of Democracy:

"If the impulse and the opportunity be suffered to coincide, we well know that neither moral nor religious motives can be relied on as an adequate control. . . .

vidual. Hence it is, that such Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives, as they have been violent in their deaths. . . ."

That close-cropped history of Democracies, sovereignties of the majority, is a most excellent sketch of totalitarianism, past and present!

It is significant that Thomas Jefferson wrote the word "democracy" and its forms infrequently. This statement will be detailed subsequently.

It was Woodrow Wilson who, during World War I, erroneously referred to our way of life as a "democracy," calling on the people to "make the world safe for democracy." It was Franklin D. Roosevelt who compounded the error, using the term, "democracy," time and time again in his speeches and public papers. As a result, millions of Americans today are confused. Actually, ours is a representative republic. When Benjamin Franklin stepped forth from the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, he was asked what type of government the delegates had decided upon. "We have given you," Franklin answered, "a representative republic—if you can keep it." Let's keep it and let's proclaim it—a republic, not a democracy. Congressman James E. Van Zandt, of Pennsylvania, will elaborate on this subject in next month's NATIONAL REPUBLIC.—The Editor.

So the drafters of our Constitution (Jefferson was away as ambassador to France) outlined a CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC, supplemented their original federating document a few years later with a BILL OF RIGHTS which took away forever (so they thought) the danger that a DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY could establish its tyranny over individuals and minorities. To guard adequately against inversion (subversion to you) by "men of factious tempers" as Madison had foreseen, the powers of the federal government were divided among three branches so that should the men of one branch default their responsibilities to uphold the Constitution, the other two branches would be held firmly against the default until the people could again assert their elective powers.

But, you interpose, this is an old story. Tell us a new one. And there is a new one, at least one most of us have not heard. It is how Madison's and Jefferson's republic became the democracy they feared. Read it and weep!

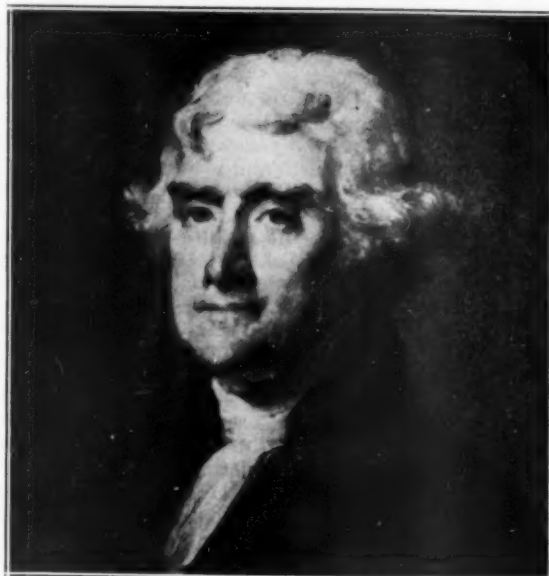
Under the Constitution, the elected became representatives of *all* the people of their respective areas, not representatives merely of the majority which elected them. As representatives of *all* the people, these men were honor bound to protect minorities and individuals, and by the Constitution they could take no action of real consequence against the minority but that it fall equally heavily upon the majority. Their power in this respect as regards taxes was spelled out explicitly.

In 1909, however, an attempt was made to rectify the error of protective tariff. The consequent and apparent diminution of federal revenues coupled with popular demand for federally financed "social and economic reform," an added strain on federal revenues, caused the proposal of the hazily worded Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution which legalized unlimited taxes on incomes from whatever sources received. In 1913 it went into effect, perpetrating a reversion to democracy in which *the majority gained the power to put a load on the minority which it, the majority, was not forced to share.*

Immediately, under Woodrow Wilson, it was put into effect. It is of shocking interest that only the year before, E. M. House, Wilson's other self in the years to come, published anonymously a "novel" in which the hero became "administrator" of the United States. Among the many advanced ideas he installed were an income tax graduated from one-half per cent to seventy per cent, a judicial system without a Constitution and with courts, unfettered by the matter of constitutionality, merely deciding according to the law of the moment—and shock of shocks, the administrator held a series of *fireside chats*.

EQUALLY important in this amendment backhandedly to legalize real "democracy" or totalitarianism is that its rich tax plunder provided the *means* and *incentive* for moral corruption of the people's representatives in all branches of the federal government. And as a consequence of this corruption and of the new constitutional teaching that the majority's power could be turned destructively on the minority, elected representatives, during recent years, have become representatives of the majority which elected them *only*, and they have proceeded effectively to give that majority what it demands (not what the representatives know is good) so long as the demands may be met by discrimination against the minority.

This change—from a government by representatives of *all* the people to one of representatives of the



Thomas Jefferson

majority only—is the new story most of us have failed to hear.

Thus, the government of the United States is no longer self-government by the people because all people are not represented. It is a government of the majority, unmindful of the individuals of the minority, intent on doing enough for the majority to stay in power. At least it was for 20 years, up to last January.

There is *urgent* necessity for confusing people about this perversion of American political philosophy, for the majority is, after all, composed of Americans; and should it ever dawn on the individuals of this majority that it is a *captive majority*, controlled by collectivists who use its majority voice to further world political revolution and the debasement of human character, the demagogues ruling this totalitarian American democracy would have to take to their heels.

So the protests of the minority must be silenced; *it can best be done* by reaffirming the sanctity and the unquestionability of majority rule in the minds of the minority and majority alike. We must all be made to think we are back in the days when the minority automatically joined the majority after the election because it knew its rights must be respected and protected.

The mechanism of thought control is to identify majority rule inextricably with *all* democracy or democratic action and then, by propaganda and devious, unnoticed adulation and build up of "democracy," to place it in such a high position of public esteem that no one will have the wit to notice that there is no longer even a theoretical government by the people but one actually the nominal rule of a *captive majority*, the most obvious characteristic of a totalitarian state such as Soviet Russia.

American democracy of today is, in fact, just about everything that the original American republicans feared when the United States was formed.

Now, if these fears are no longer valid, they should be rebutted directly face to face, and the Democracy described and feared by Madison should be set up as an ideal; but instead the sentiments of our early political thinkers have been boldly and falsely stated to be *exactly what they were not*. The bigger the lie, the bigger the believing world.

There are many ways (See DEMOCRACY, Page 31)

EARLY American homes are significant in their relationship to American history. Unlike other countries, America arose from its own foundation and came into power as a nation in a comparatively short period of time. The source of its strength might well be termed the American home, for from that point of interest the building of America began. Behind the spirit of adventure was the more laudable desire for freedom on the part of the colonist in establishing a home site in a new world. Much of America's history can be traced through those early structures, many of which still remain, and where the ideals of self-government and religious freedom had their beginning.

The famous "oldest house in America" at St. Augustine, Florida, where the flags of three countries have been raised above its ancient walls, is still shown to visitors. Although the exact date of its erection has not been established, it is believed to have been built in 1565—about 53 years after Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida. From that time there followed



J. Carver Harris

The "Oldest House in America" at St. Augustine, Florida, Over Which the French and Spanish Flags, as Well as Old Glory, Have Flown.

THE AMERICAN HOME

By MINNIE MAY THAYER

a long period of combat and rivalry between the French and Spanish for possession of a country already occupied by hostile Indians. A similar hazard confronted many other later settlers and many lives were sacrificed before permanent colonization was accomplished on our shores. Notwithstanding those early struggles for possession, it remained for French Huguenots to make the first European settlement at another point along the Southern Atlantic coast. In 1562 Jean Ribaut landed on what is now Parris Island, South Carolina, and took possession in the name of his sovereign. There he built a fort, called Charlesfort. Although it was later destroyed by the Spaniards, it marked the first milestone in the development of the American continent. To the shores of the Carolinas came many brave men and women, home-seekers in a strange country, who faced the perils of sea and land in their efforts to establish home and freedom in a new world, confronted as they were by sea pirates and by Indians. The various attempts of the gallant Sir Walter Raleigh, for whom the capital of North Carolina was named, to colonize America for the English, although his several expeditions met with failure, paved the way for the successful colonization of our country.

Charleston's first settlers came in 1670. Its many historic homes have made it a point of much interest to numerous visitors. Notwithstanding the fact that Charleston suffered several disastrous fires, a notable earthquake, and endured the plunder of war, many historic homes remain. This quaint old city offers much in American history in connection with the homes of its founders and presents an old-time atmosphere not found in other localities. Many beautiful estates surround Charleston which were noted for their hospitality, and many prominent names in Southern history can be traced through the structures that remain as memorials to those whose lives have con-

tributed to the pages of American history and our Christian heritage.

But many others suffered devastation. Among those destroyed was that of Charles Pinckney, member of a distinguished family.

The Rhett house, home of Colonel William Rhett, who came to Carolina in 1698, is a beautiful survivor. From the steps of this house Lord Campbell received his commission as governor in 1722. It was also the birthplace of Governor Wade Hampton of Revolutionary fame.

Mulberry Castle was built in 1714 and has been kept in good repair. It was used as a refuge and fort for families during early fighting with the Indians, and was also the home of Thomas Broughton, first royal lieutenant governor, who was one of the signers of the Church Act, separating church and state.

The Motte house was the home of Jacob Motte, treasurer of the colony. The Mottes were an old and noble family, descendants of the Marquis de la Motte. John Abraham Motte, who came to Carolina in 1704, was commissioner of the first public school in South Carolina. He was buried in old St. Michael's church. His only son, Jacob, it is said, founded the first insurance company in America.

The Rutledge house is of interest as the home of John Rutledge, whose father, a physician, came from England in 1730. Three sons were sent to England



Gunston Hall, the Home of Patriot George Mason in Fairfax County, Virginia. Excavations Were Recently Started in an Effort To Find the Location of Out-Buildings.

to be educated. John Rutledge was a member of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, the Continental Congress in 1774-5, and later was Governor of South Carolina and a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. The present owner of the house is said to be a family descendant. Following the War between the States, the United States Courts were held in the drawing room on the second floor. A distinguishing feature found in many such early mansions is that of the drawing room being a part of the second floor, as in England.

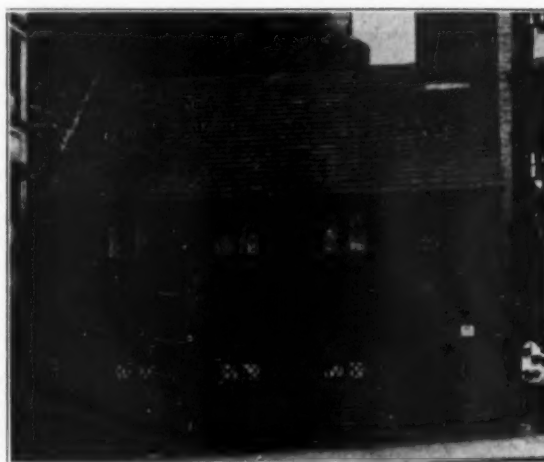
Fenwick Castle, on John's Island, belonged to the Fenwicks, a titled English family. Edward, known as Lord Ripon, commanded a militia company during the French invasion of 1706. Another was a member of His Majesty's Council in 1747. Cornwallis made the estate his headquarters.

Medway, 15 or 16 miles from Charleston, was the home of the first Landgrave, Thomas Smith, who came from England in 1679 and was granted a tract of land by the Earl of Craven. He built the house in 1682 for his son, Rev. Josiah Smith, and it is said to be one of the oldest in the State.

One of the most beautiful of its period is that of the Miles Brewton house, which has remained in the family to the present time, and is filled with many beautiful furnishings, including numerous fine paintings, one being that of Brewton's mother. It is the work of Henrietta Johnson who is said to have been the first woman painter in America. The carved work in the drawing room is very lovely. This room contains a huge sea chest which was used in shipping the Axminster rug from England for the drawing room. Only a fragment of the rug remains, it having been slashed by soldiers of the Northern Army, it is said, and used as saddle cloths.

AS WE TRAVEL northward in our journey to historic homes, pursuing the course of colonization, we next arrive in the State of Virginia with all of its famed associations. This section of our country is so familiar to most Americans, and so much a part of the Nation's history, that only a brief reference to its many famous landmarks would seem necessary. Those who would explore its numerous historic homes will find much of interest. At Williamsburg, the early capital of Virginia, is the now famous Governor's Palace, which in recent years has been so beautifully and fully restored under the Rockefeller Restoration program. The original home of Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, is in an excellent state of preservation and is still a private residence. Continuing northward in Virginia, we arrive at Wakefield, the restored birthplace of Washington. At Fredericksburg is the beautiful Kenmore estate, now completely restored. This was the home of Colonel Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington. Next we come to Mt. Vernon on the Potomac where Washington's tomb attracts thousands of visitors each year, from home and abroad, and then to Lee's Mansion, overlooking the Nation's Capital from its elevation in Arlington. These are but a few of Virginia's numerous historic homes, from the first permanent settlement at Jamestown in 1606 to the achievement and preservation of American Independence.

In following the course of the colonists in the establishment of early homes in America, we now turn from the cavalier culture of the South to the Puritan strength of New England, and in the completion of that journey, we will have traversed the area that formed the Thirteen Original States. Massachusetts

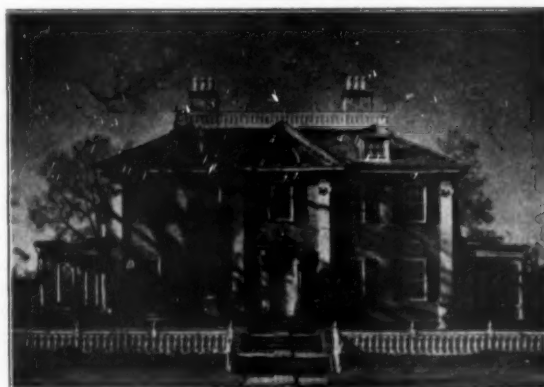


Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce
The Famous Paul Revere House in Boston, Massachusetts

now claims our attention. The early settlers of that renowned region were confronted with similar conditions regarding the Indians as were those existing in the South. The Pilgrims, however, were apparently successful in forming a bond of friendship with the Northern tribes, for together they gave thanks on that first Thanksgiving Day in 1621. Near Salem is an exact reproduction of an original colonial village where a group of early settlers built their dwellings along the shores of that historic State.

Boston is the very center of historic importance. The Paul Revere house is of special interest. A small, quaint-looking structure, it has the appearance of being crowded in among modern buildings in the business section of the city. Built in 1670, it is now owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution and contains many interesting old furnishings. Many trips are available from Boston to such places as Plymouth, Cape Cod, Old Salem, Marblehead, and others. In the old section of Marblehead is an old building which contains the original painting, the "Spirit of 1776," made famous by numerous reproductions, familiar to all.

Due to the many changes that have come to Boston in the 300 years of its history, many historic homes have likewise been obliterated. But there remain many interesting survivors from which can be pictured the general appearance and style of architecture of early times. In those days building materials of various kinds were brought from England and used in the construction of (*See THE AMERICAN HOME, Page 32*)



Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce
The Longfellow House Located in Cambridge, Massachusetts

THE PARK SYSTEM OF OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

By **H. PAUL CAEMMERER**

Secretary, National Commission of Fine Arts

THE PARK SYSTEM of our National Capital had its beginning in the adoption of the L'Enfant Plan of 1791, which was prepared under the direction of President Washington and his Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson. Wide open spaces were familiar to L'Enfant since as a youth he had lived in both Paris and Versailles. Thus, first of all, he connected both the Congress House and the President's House with a Mall, one-third of a mile wide, extending westward from the Capitol, joining the President's Park at the cross axis. This was an innovation and a departure from the usual development of a city about a commercial street—a main street or a market street. Provision was made in the Plan for such a great commercial street on the diagonal of the triangle, the avenue joining the Capitol with the White House. It was named Pennsylvania Avenue for the State in which the Federal Government had up to then been located the greater part of its life.

It was the intention of L'Enfant that there should be an unobstructed vista from the Capitol westward to the cross axis of the Mall, where he had indicated a site for a "Washington Monument." But the idea of an avenue from the Capitol to the Washington Monument seems to have been abandoned for many years, and when the Smithsonian Institution was built in the Mall, the plan made by A. J. Downing was adopted for the entire Mall, superseding that of L'Enfant. In those days the so-called naturalistic park development was in vogue, and everything had to be consciously picturesque. No road or path could be straight, and no regularity in planting or plan was tolerated. Not until the McMillan Park Commission of 1901 restored the L'Enfant Plan was there any hope that the Mall would be properly developed as originally intended, and it required another 35 years before this was accomplished, though a *tapis vert* or grass panel 300 feet wide was substituted for L'Enfant's original proposed central roadway.

As for the President's Park, this in the early days of the Republic was a huge area, and came to comprise three divisions, though maintained as a unit in design. The section from E Street south to old B Street (the present Constitution Avenue) is known as the Ellipse; adjacent to that northward to the White House is the area known as the White Lot, because it was surrounded by a fence painted white; then northward to H Street and from Fifteenth Street to Seventeenth Street were the White House grounds. Thomas Jefferson during his Administration gave some attention to developing the grounds adjacent to the north side of the Mansion.

To commemorate the visit of General Lafayette to the City of Washington in 1824, the area between Pennsylvania Avenue and H Street on the north side of the White House came to be known as Lafayette

Park. Here the equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson by Clark Mills, sculptor, was erected and dedicated in 1853, and a statue of General Lafayette now adorns the southeast corner of the park.

A unique feature of the L'Enfant Plan is the numerous reservations or triangles at intersections of streets and avenues; some of them are of considerable size. Up to the middle of the 19th century they remained relatively unimproved, and some of them were used as trash depositories. It was not until after the Civil War that real importance was attached to the beautification of these grounds and the system of planting trees along curbs

of streets was adopted. The public buildings and grounds were turned over to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in 1867, and since that time they have received a great deal more attention than ever before. In 1898 the municipal parks were transferred from the city government to the Chief of Engineers and they have been systematically improved since. With the street trees and the improved city parks scattered about the central part of the city, Washington has acquired a characteristic appearance of its own and offers the charm and amenities which most other American cities lack. But here again we must attribute the beauty of the City of Washington fundamentally to the L'Enfant Plan, which, as heretofore stated, had provided for large park areas.

As the city grew outside of the original plan, a few projects for large and extensive parks were adopted. The beautiful Rock Creek Valley was purchased for a park and for the Zoological Garden under the Act approved September 27, 1890. Rock Creek Park, comprising 1600 acres, is maintained as a natural park, a beautiful wooded area with the stream of Rock Creek flowing through its center. Adjacent to it, southward, are the 576 acres of the National Zoological Park, one of the most outstanding in the world. From there on a driveway extends through what was an old and shabby ravine but which is now the beautiful Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway. The Parkway brings one to the Lincoln Memorial Plaza, in Potomac Park.

One of the notable achievements of the McMillan Park Commission of 1901 was to extend the central Mall axis, heretofore mentioned, westward from the Washington Monument three-fourths of a mile, locating the Lincoln Memorial at the end of the axis. Potomac Park in those days was nothing more than a marsh, and the area adjacent was known as "Foggy Bottom" and the "flats." It was a breeding place for mosquitoes and the cause of much malaria among the



Washington's East Potomac Park, One of the World's Three Great Island Parks and a Well-Known Recreational Area.

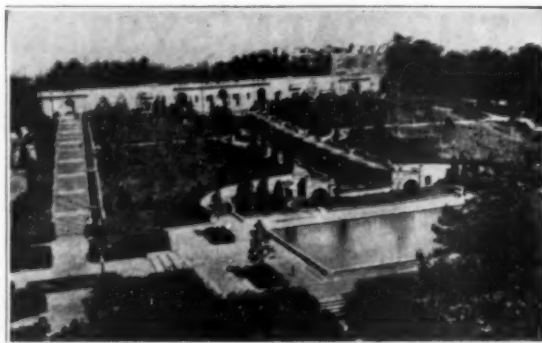
residents of the city. The reclamation work was undertaken by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and after about 50 years nearly 1,000 acres were reclaimed and developed as park land that is used extensively for recreation of all kinds. West Potomac Park, comprising about 650 acres, is the area about the Lincoln Memorial; then there is also East Potomac Park of about 350 acres, one of the three great island parks of the world and a great recreational area.

Also to be mentioned is Meridian Hill Park on Sixteenth Street Heights. It comprises about 15 acres and has been developed as a unique Italian Garden by Horace W. Peaslee, F.A.I.A. There is an Upper and a Lower Garden, each appropriately embellished and connected by a charming Cascade. The Italian Embassy is nearby. Among several monuments in the park is a statue of Dante.

TO THE east of the United States Capitol, a distance of one mile, is one of the L'Enfant squares or reservations and now known as Lincoln Park, named for the Emancipation Group, a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The statute shows President Lincoln with the Emancipation Proclamation in his right hand and holding his left hand over a Negro, who, having been released from the shackles of slavery, is kneeling at his feet. Emancipated slaves raised \$18,000 for it.

In the northeast section of the city is Stanton Park, and in the southeast Garfield Park. Further eastward is the great Anacostia Park six and one-half miles in length, adjacent to the Anacostia River. The north end of Anacostia Park joins the National Arboretum, still under development and comprising 500 acres.

Under what is known as the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930 (so named for Senator Capper, of Kansas, and Congressman Cramton, of Michigan, who sponsored the legislation) a systematic purchase of land for park purposes, by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, was authorized. This included the purchase of land for a parkway, to be known as the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and to extend along the banks of the Potomac River from Great Falls, which is 16 miles northwest of Washington, southward to Mount Vernon. A parkway is also being developed to connect the sites of old Civil War forts that once stretched around the city. Much of this is even now in the residential area of metropolitan Washington. Still other parks could be mentioned. But from what has been stated we can understand how much the



Meridian Hill Park on Sixteenth Street, N. W., Showing the Cascades and Italian Gardens.

parks contribute to the beauty of our National Capital.

One of the distinguishing features of the parks of Washington is the Japanese Cherry Trees along the Tidal Basin and the Potomac Park Driveway. They attract hundreds of thousands of visitors to Washington each year during the cherry blossom season, which opens early in the month of April. They are a sign of the beginning of spring.

The Japanese Cherry Trees are the gift to the National Capital from the city of Tokyo. Upon arrival, the first consignment of 2,000 trees was found to be infected by fungous diseases and insect pests, and thereupon they were destroyed. In the winter of 1911-12 the city of Tokyo renewed the gift, and in March, 1912, a consignment of 3,020 trees arrived in Washington. These were examined by experts of the Department of Agriculture and pronounced healthy specimens.

Arrangements were made immediately for planting them. Mrs. William Howard Taft planted the first tree and Vicountess Chinda the second, early in April. When the news was received in Japan that the trees had been successfully planted, the following message from Mayor Ozaki, of Tokyo, was received:

It will remain to the citizens of Tokyo a pleasing memory as well as civic pride that their small offering will be permitted to contribute to the advancement of the beautiful Capital of the great Republic which they all admire.

The cherry trees of Washington are almost entirely of the flowering (See THE PARK SYSTEM, Page 32)



Washington's Beautiful Tidal Basin Flanked by Japanese Cherry Trees Which Were in Full Bloom Last Month and Which as Usual Drew Hundreds of Thousands of Visitors.

OUR 49TH STATE

By HERBERT G. MOORE

MARK TWAIN called Hawaii "the loveliest fleet of islands that lie anchored in any ocean"—and that was hardly an exaggeration. The lush vegetation and foliage, the gleaming, golden sands and the awe-inspiring mountain crests, the palm trees with their crowns of fronds swaying in the gentle trade winds, the azure waters churning whitely before each comber, the delightful tropical climate that first beckons and then holds the visitor—words fail us in describing these emerald islands set down in a field of satin blue.

But we are not writing a travel brochure. Our purpose here is to discuss the fact that Hawaii is now almost certain to become our 49th State. When a few weeks ago Congress voted decisively for admission, the die was finally cast, and only a period of time—probably two years—must pass before this picturesque Pacific outpost will be formally welcomed into the family of American States. Nothing that we will put down here is likely in any way to affect the final outcome, but it is well for all Americans to understand the pros and cons of this long-debated issue. After all, statehood is not something that we grant lightly, and each of us should satisfy himself in his own mind that Hawaii is fully qualified and worthy to join our constellation.

There are a number of points which have been used in the argument *against* statehood for Hawaii—and perhaps we should enumerate them first. One argument, which has been sounded so often that it has become a bit ragged around the edges, is that Hawaii is not "contiguous and compact" with the other States, that it would be setting an unfortunate precedent to grant statehood to a territory located 2,400 miles from the mainland. But actually there is nothing in our Constitution or in basic American law to support this argument. In fact, we should remember that Texas was California's nearest neighbor when the latter was admitted to the Union in 1850, and in point of time Hawaii is much closer to Washington, D. C., than was Ohio when granted statehood in 1802.

Another argument advanced against statehood is a racial one, it being pointed out that only about one-third of the island's population is Caucasian. Perhaps this point can best be answered by glancing at history in order to trace the origins of these ethnological groups. Peopled by Polynesian seamen many centuries ago—we don't know exactly when—the islands escaped world attention until 1778 when Captain James Cook, of the British navy, discovered them and dubbed them the Sandwich Islands, in honor of his patron, the Earl of Sandwich. Through the years the natural advantages and opportunities of Hawaii attracted Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos and Koreans. At various times the Russians, British and French attempted to gain footholds—without success, but always leaving traces of their culture behind them. Following the deposing of Queen Liliuokalani in 1893, Americans started flocking to the islands in increasing numbers, until today they own two-thirds of all the taxable real estate and play the predominant role in



W. J. Senda Photo

Hanalei Bay, on the Island of Kauai, Stretches for Miles and Furnishes Delightful Swimming and Boating. This Is One of Many Beauty Spots in the Hawaiian Group.

the island economy. As a result, Hawaii adopted American ways, and today Honolulu is as American as Peoria or Walla-Walla. As long ago as 1864, when Hawaii was ruled by a constitutional monarchy, Abraham Lincoln remarked:

"Its people are free, and its laws, language and religion are largely the fruit of our own teaching and example."

This statement is even truer today. Hawaii is truly a "melting pot," and these different, but readily assimilable, races live in closer harmony than in many parts of the States. Furthermore, it should be stressed that these people of foreign origin were loyal to America during the war, that no instances of sabotage were proved, and that many of them served with distinction in our armed forces. In fact, the racial issue rarely raises its ugly head—except when Hawaiian statehood is being debated on Capitol Hill.

A third argument is that the Communist Party is particularly strong in Hawaii and that we do not want Communist representatives in Congress. It is true that the Communists have largely gained control of the CIO unions under the leadership of Harry Bridges, and that the Communist-dominated ILWU (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) is responsible for strikes which have crippled the islands' economy. It is also true that the Reds have seriously infiltrated the Democratic Party in Hawaii. This has been one of the strongest arguments advanced against statehood, and these facts must not be minimized. But on the other hand the Communist menace in Honolulu is not as serious as it is in, for example, New York City—and don't let anyone tell you otherwise. There is no sound reason to fear the



Honolulu's Picturesque Federal Building and Civic Center

average Hawaiian in the voting booth; he is sold on the American Way.

Another often expounded argument is a political one. Hawaii on the record is predominantly Republican, and for that reason many Democrats have objected to statehood—unless Alaska, which is normally Democratic, should be admitted at the same time. While this may be important, politically speaking, yet it is obviously unfair to weigh statehood purely on political grounds. Each territory should be considered individually on its own merits, and not be included in a "package deal."

There is still another political argument that has been bandied about on Capitol Hill, especially by gentlemen from such populous states as New York and Pennsylvania. They object to the fact that Hawaii, with its population of approximately half a million, would have equal representation with them in the U. S. Senate. But this one hardly seems to hold water. After all, the population of Hawaii already exceeds that of four present American States.

The statement was also made on the floor of Congress that granting statehood to Hawaii would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. This seems a little far-fetched to us, and hardly deserves an answer.

So much for the arguments *against* Hawaiian statehood. The arguments *favoring* admission are at least as convincing. As former Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug observed several years ago:

"I do not care what standard you apply—whether it is population, devotion to American ideals, the effect upon the Nation in foreign affairs, wealth, ability for self-government or social consciousness, Hawaii passes the test."

And more recently the present Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay added his endorsement by stating that "Hawaii is fully qualified for statehood."

MANY Americans do not realize that 100 years ago King Kamehameha III offered to cede the islands to the United States in return for statehood. Many other such Hawaiian-inspired attempts were made through the years, notably in 1854 and again in 1894, and in 1898, when Hawaii was finally annexed, she was a recognized, self-governing republic, far advanced above ordinary colonial status. In addition, Hawaii has been further indoctrinated in American ideals and traditions over a span of more than 50 years as a territory. There can be no doubt that the people are trained and qualified for self-rule today.

Size alone has never been a requisite for statehood, yet even in that particular Hawaii meets the requirements. Its land surface approximates the size of New Jersey and is slightly larger than the area of Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. As mentioned before, its population exceeds that of four present States.

Wealth or economic stability is a far more important index, and Hawaii for years has been more than paying her way. The climate and the heavy rainfall have combined to make Hawaii an agricultural paradise. Sugar is the chief crop, representing one-fourth of the sugar consumed by the continental United States. Pineapple is the second crop, furnishing 90 per cent of the world's canned supply. Tourists constitute the third top industry, while cattle, tuna and coffee round out a well-balanced economy.

In other words, Hawaii, unlike some of our other possessions, is a prosperous, going concern. Federal taxes are greater than those paid by a dozen States, and as long ago as 1947 the percentage of the Hawaiian population filing income tax returns exceeded the percentages of 26 States.

In the matter of education, Hawaii fully qualifies.



International News Photo

The Hawaiian Legislature Met in Special Session in 1949 in Connection With the Three-Month-Old Waterfront Strike Which Virtually Blocked the Islands. The Session Was Held in the Old Throne Room of the Iolani Palace.

Illiteracy is almost non-existent, and the school system has been developed to a higher standard than in some parts of the United States.

Hawaii also occupies a strategic spot on the military map. It was an important base in World War II, and it may be even more important in the event of another all-out conflict. Then, too, granting statehood to the islands will be one more answer to the Soviet charges of imperialism and colonialism. In more ways than one can list, this so-called "gateway to the South Pacific" seems to have earned something more than territorial status. It has been more than 40 years—1912—since our 48th State—Arizona—was admitted. Now it appears that Hawaii meets every qualification for admission as our 49th State.

Of course, the inclusion in the bill of a provision to require Congressional approval of a new constitution will mean a delay in granting statehood. Consequently final action must wait until 1955, following the Hawaiian election of November, 1954. That brings up the question of a new design for the Flag to provide for the addition of another star. Several designs have been proposed, but the one most likely to be selected is the one carrying seven rows of seven stars each. Since the addition becomes official "on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission," the new Flag will probably be first unfurled on July 4, 1955. Considering that new flags would have to be purchased for all military installations, all government buildings, all ships and all schools, to say nothing of the purchases by private citizens, hectic activity and prosperity seem to be in store for the flag industry.

And what about Alaska? Undoubtedly that question will be brought up in Congress very shortly, but the same arguments will not apply. For there are some very definite drawbacks to Alaskan statehood.

Large areas of Alaska are barren, desolate country, thinly populated and underdeveloped. Alaska is not now paying her way, and will be unable to do so for many years to come—if ever. Alaskan agriculture is necessarily limited, and the territory is unlikely to become a manufacturing center or a mecca for tourists. Alaska's future seems to lie mostly in minerals, oil and fish, and even that future is a bit precarious. Vast sums must be spent on railroads, highways and air bases—and this money cannot be raised locally. But the motion is certain to be introduced—at least by Democrats in an attempt to offset Hawaii politically—because this northernmost American territory normally votes as does the once solid South.

Puerto Rico is also making a strong bid for statehood, and there is much to be said in favor of the proposal. But here (See OUR 49TH STATE, Page 32)

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

Communism, and center attention upon the glories of the historic Christian religion."

Poling Backs Clergy Investigation

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, nationally known Baptist minister, has come out with the statement that clergymen "of all faiths" should be investigated for possible un-American activities. Dr. Poling is editor of the *Christian Herald*, well-known church magazine; chaplain of Philadelphia's Chapel of the Four Chaplains (his son was one of the heroic chaplains who gave their lives during World War II), and an ardent patriot. Said he in a recent sermon:

"I was asked during the week if the church should be investigated. No, I said, not the church, but the preachers, yes.

"I think that the clergymen of all faiths should be investigated, just as I think that certain educators should be investigated, because there are false prophets among us."

Minister Challenges Bishop Oxnam

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist leader in Washington, D. C., and key figure in the clergy probe controversy, has been "challenged" to testify under oath before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The challenge was mailed to him by the Rev. Carl McIntire, pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, N. J., and president of the International Council of Christian Churches. Saying that he is willing to testify in the same manner, Dr. McIntire wrote the bishop:

"Congressman Jackson said that you 'served God on Sunday and the Communist fronts the balance of the week.' I challenge you to face this charge before the committee and the American people."

The Bible Presbyterian Church held a mass meeting on Sunday, March 29, for the purpose of passing a resolution demanding a Congressional investigation of individual clergymen. At that time Dr. McIntire, long a fighter against Marxism, spoke on "The Party Line in the Churches."

Philbrick Testifies on Red Clergymen

Herbert A. Philbrick has testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that there were seven or eight Communist Party members "posing as ministers of the Gospel" while he was an underground F.B.I. agent in the Party in Boston a few years ago—and that at least five of them still occupy pulpits there. He described them as "hardened, disciplined, steeled Communists," who had been "planted" in theological seminaries by the Reds so that they might be trained to be clergymen and thus aid in the infiltration of the church. Their names have been withheld by Senator William E. Jenner (R), of Indiana, committee chairman, until they can be questioned privately.

The ministers were among a special Communist group, which also included 20 to 30 Massachusetts college professors, five or six doctors, six to eight lawyers, six Boston public school teachers, 12 to 15 businessmen, four or five government workers, and four employees of newspapers or book publishers.

Chairman Velde Swamped by Mail

Congressman Harold H. Velde (R), of Illinois, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, announces that the mail response has been



United Press Photo

Dashiell Hammett, Noted Detective Story Writer, Refuses To Tell Senate Committee Whether He Is or Ever Was a Communist, Although He Said He Had Never Committed Espionage or Sabotage Against the United States.

very heavy following his remarks concerning a possible future investigation of American clergy.

Of 1,755 letters, cards and telegrams received, he said that 1,693 were favorable, while only 62 opposed such a probe. And some of the latter, he added, were anonymous. He said:

"Let us be thankful to God that we are still under a form of government which makes possible the writing of these letters without fear of being thrown into concentration camps or being purged. I know I speak for all members of the House committee when I say your communications are most welcome, and give us the courage to go ahead with a very difficult job in the face of all obstacles thrown in our way by the followers of, and sympathizers with, the Soviet way of life."

Congressman Velde is himself a devout Methodist—Bishop Oxnam's church—but is determined to fight



United Press Photo

Mrs. Hulda R. Flynn (left), Former Smith College Professor, and Byron T. Darling, of Ohio State University, Refuse To Tell House Committee About Communist Ties. Darling, Who Is Now Working on an Air Force Research Project, Also Refused To Say If He Has Passed Classified Information to Others.

that force which "attempts to destroy our freedom of worship."

138 Pro-Red Books Sent Overseas

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC is in possession of the complete list of Red and pro-Red authors—138 of them—whose books were bought in quantities by the State Department during the Truman administration with taxpayers' money, and placed on the shelves of the department's overseas libraries—ostensibly for the purpose of "fighting Communism." Take a look at a few names listed below, and then determine whether these men are representative of America, whether they are capable of interpreting our way of life to foreign readers:

Scott Nearing, Lewis Mumford, Herbert Aptheker, Anna Louise Strong, Langston Hughes, Lauchlin Currie, Lawrence Duggan, Philip J. Jaffe, Clifford Odets, James W. Ford, Howard Fast, Jerome Davis, Albert Maltz, Dirk Struik, Corliss Lamont, George Seldes, Doxey Wilkerson, Agnes Smedley, Margaret Bourke-White, William Z. Foster, Dashiell Hammett, Lillian Hellman, John Howard Lawson, W. E. B. DuBois, Dalton Trumbo, Carey McWilliams, Edgar Snow, John B. S. Haldane.

McCarthy Seeks To Fix Blame for Books

Senator Joseph McCarthy (R), Wisconsin, has asked Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to help him find the State Department employees responsible for buying Communist books for overseas libraries.

"I am sure," he wrote, "you are as interested as my committee in determining the names of the individuals and whether they are still in the State Department."

Louis Budenz, former Communist, testified before the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee that he suspected some hidden Communist was responsible for the purchase of the books.

Senator McCarthy pointed out that no books by Communist authors had been bought since the new Administration took office in January. Furthermore, the State Department ordered all such books removed from library shelves immediately, but those of the 138 authors were still available at the overseas libraries as of March 15 when the Senate made the exposure.

Three Writers 'Amazed' Books Were Used

Langston Hughes, Negro poet, told the Senate investigators that he was "amazed" at the selection of his books—200 copies of 16 books—for foreigners to read in the State Department's overseas information libraries. Hughes is the author of the sacrilegious poem in a Communist organ, "Goodbye Christ," and contributed to Communist causes for a number of years. The poem began:

"Listen, Christ, You did all right in Your day, I reckon—but that day's gone now."

He said that he turned against Communism four or five years ago, largely because of anti-Semitism in Russia and improving racial conditions in America.

Edwin Seaver, formerly active in Red circles, also testified that he could not recommend his early books for combatting Communism, as did Grace Lumpkin, who said her book was written for the Communists under threat.

Unfriendly witnesses before the committee included Dashiell Hammett, mystery writer; Helen Goldfrank, writer of children's stories; Earl Browder, deposed Communist Party leader; James S. Allen, allegedly former foreign editor of the *Daily Worker* (Communist), whose real name is Sol Auerback; Lawrence



United Press Photo
Dr. Gene Weltfish, of Columbia University, Confers With Attorney Gloria Agrin During Her Appearance Before Senator McCarthy's Permanent Investigating Committee. She Refused To Answer Questions Concerning Communist Party Membership.

Rosinger, Far Eastern writer, and William Marx Mandel.

Ex-GI's Plead Guilty as Spies

Otto Verver, 31, a former GI, made a surprise move on April 13 when he pleaded guilty to spying for Russia before Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington, D. C. Only a few weeks before he had petitioned for a dismissal of espionage charges on the grounds he had been "shanghaied" in his native Vienna and flown here illegally to stand trial. Maximum penalty is a \$10,000 fine or ten years in jail.

The following day Kurt L. Ponger, his alleged co-conspirator, pleaded guilty to charges that subject him to a maximum sentence of 20 years. A Soviet embassy official, Yuri Novikov, involved as the go-between, is now in Moscow, having been declared "persona non grata" by the State Department.

Greenglass Told Truth About Rosenbergs

David Greenglass, now serving 15 years in the Federal Prison at Lewisburg, Pa., as a confessed atom spy,



United Press Photo
Hugh Bryson, West Coast Union Leader, Is the First National Officer of a Union To Be Indicted Under a Section of the Taft-Hartley Act Requiring Such Officials To Sign Non-Communist Affidavits.

has told his mother and brother that he had not given perjured testimony against his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, and her husband, Julius.

The Rosenbergs, in their latest petition to the Supreme Court, contended that Greenglass had lied. The Justice Department has asked the court to deny the plea and to rescind a lower court order delaying their execution. Twice before the Supreme Court has turned down a review of the case, and President Eisenhower also refused to grant them clemency.

In another spy case, the U. S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati affirmed the 15-year sentence given Alfred Dean Slack, of Kingsport, Tenn., on his plea of guilty to a charge of having sold secret formulas for explosives to Soviet agents. He had contended that he had not been properly advised by his court-appointed attorneys. Harry Gold, one of the agents to whom he allegedly handed secrets, is now serving a prison sentence for espionage.

Is Los Alamos a Bird Sanctuary?

He was only following his hobby of "bird-watching." That was the testimony of Henry H. Collins, Jr., when asked by Senate probers to explain his excursions during the summers of 1950 and 1951 near the atom bomb testing grounds at Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Collins, educated at Princeton and Harvard, began his government career in 1934. He served as an Army officer during the war. He later worked for the State Department and on the staffs of Senate investigating committees. In 1950 he became representative of the San Cristobal Valley ranch, where, it is alleged, many Communists have stayed.

Whittaker Chambers, former Communist agent, testified that Collins was treasurer of the same Communist cell to which Alger Hiss belonged. Chambers also stated that he had introduced Collins to Colonel Boris Bykov, Soviet military intelligence agent, and that Collins had been a recruiting agent for the Communist Party.

Collins refused to answer all questions on the grounds that they might incriminate him. He describes himself now as a free-lance writer—with "bird-watching" as a hobby.

Two Appointed to Subversive Board

President Eisenhower has nominated former Senator Harry P. Cain, of Washington, and former Governor Thomas J. Herbert, of Ohio—both Republicans—to be members of the Subversive Activities Control Board. Cain replaces Peter Campbell Brown, chairman, who plans to return to private law practice.

The board, established under the Internal Security Act of 1950, is now engaged in determining whether the Communist Party should be forced to register and disclose its membership lists.

Elmer Davis Blasts 'Red Hunts'

Many are wondering why Elmer Davis, former head of the New Deal OWI during World War II, has taken several recent cracks at Congressional committees which have been ferreting out Reds and fellow-travellers in government, education, labor and other circles.

He has also recently joined many left-wingers in attacking Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, Paul Crouch and other former Communists who have come to bat in behalf of our government, exposing those who formerly operated with them in the Communist forces. Davis' utterances are the stranger in view of the fact that the above-mentioned former Reds have helped to unmask Alger Hiss, Wil-

liam Remington and other traitors who had been operating within our government; Gold, Greenglass, Sobell, the Rosenbergs and others who were spying for Russia; 78 or more Communist Party officials who had conspired against our government, and many alien-born Reds who are now up for denaturalization and deportation because of their disloyal activities.

Is it possible that the grievance of Elmer Davis and his sourness toward Congressional investigations are due to the embarrassment he faced during his chairmanship of OWI? For it was the exposures by Congress and particularly by one Congressman—Fred Busbey (R), Illinois—that ended the antics of the Reds in OWI and that finally caused Congress to battle against further appropriations for it, thereby ending the activity of the agency.

It is evident that the Voice of America, now under investigation, is destined to go the way of OWI, which



United Press Photo

Dr. Stanley S. Ghosh, Chief of the Voice of America's India Desk in New York, Says That Former Ambassador Chester Bowles Asked the "Voice" To Lay Off Broadcasting Anti-Communist Statements by Indian Leaders.

it resembles in purpose and activity, for it develops that it, too, has been seriously penetrated, especially in its overseas branches—just as was OWI.

OWI Deeply Penetrated by Commies

While Congress was exposing the Reds within key posts in OWI, Elmer Davis spent his time alibiing that there were no Reds in OWI. But Congress was no more impressed by his denials than it is now by the claims that there are no Reds in the Voice of America—for facts are facts.

The Congressional Record of November 4, 1943, carried the names and backgrounds of some 21 Communists who had captured important posts in Elmer Davis' OWI. Newspaper accounts of the exposures of Reds in OWI continued until March, 1944, and as many as 37 outright Reds in OWI key posts were finally exposed to the public, along with some 73 extreme leftists or fellow-travellers. This naturally did not make pleasant reading for Elmer Davis. Especially did it challenge his integrity.

Congressional investigations showed, for example, that a Communist in charge of OWI's eastern press and radio division had formerly been editor of *Rote Fahne* (Red Flag), Communist organ of Hungary, and that another individual had held a key post in the shortlived Hungarian Soviet which followed the Red seizure of Hungary by Bela Kun.

Further exposures showed that a teacher, who had been ousted as a communist from a New York college, and who had then joined the staff of the Communist Workers School in New York, held a key OWI job. It also showed that an individual, registered as a Communist Party member in California, held another important OWI post, and that the wife of the American representative of *Tass*, Soviet news agency, was likewise connected with OWI. Another one of Elmer Davis' OWI jobholders is at this time connected with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Charges were made then that the propaganda sent to Europe and Asia by OWI was Communist-slanted—just as it is being charged today against the Voice of America.

Does anyone wonder then why Davis is so sour on Congressional "Red hunts"? Why did not Davis cooperate with Congress instead of consistently denying the truth? He claims that he objects to Congressional "tactics," but is it not that he lacks what it takes to stand up and challenge the Reds? If he was honest in believing there were no Communists in the OWI during the war, he guessed wrong and failed to admit it. And Elmer Davis is "guessing" wrong again today when he joins the left-wingers in railing and ranting against the current Congressional investigations.

425 Government Aides Fired for Morals

John William Ford, director of the State Department's Office of Security, announces that 425 State Department employees have been dismissed for homosexuality since 1947, and that in the past two years the rate of firing has been one every three days.

The testimony was given recently to the House Appropriations subcommittee. He also stated that 26 Voice of America workers have been discharged for the same reason since October, when the investigation of the "Voice" was launched. And he added that many cases are still pending.

Education Investigation Defended

Declaring that "there is no room in America for Communists or Communist sympathizers in our educational system," J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, hailed the present investigation of Red influences in schools and colleges, calling them proper and wholesome.

On the subject of academic freedom, Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn (R), of New York, recently declared that any teacher refusing to testify as to Communist affiliations "already has given up his academic freedom." In Los Angeles before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Richard Byrd Lewis, San Jose State College professor, said:

"How can a person defend himself in the name of academic freedom when he is receiving orders from somebody else? I don't see how a person today could be an active Communist and useful as a teacher in our country."

In Chicago Dean E. H. Hopkins, of Washington University, St. Louis, urged educators not to oppose Congressional investigations, pointing out that they would run the risk of creating more suspicion than confidence.

While not approving Congressional investigations, the Association of American Universities, in a ten-



United Press Photo

Miss Robenia S. Anthony (left), Retired High School Teacher, and Maurice Halperin, Boston University Professor, Were Two Reluctant Witnesses as the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Probed Education in New England. Both Refused To Answer Questions About Communist Affiliations on the Grounds of Possible Self-Incrimination.

page policy statement, has expressed the belief that Communists are disqualified for university positions, and it advised against non-cooperation with investigating committees. The statement was drafted by five university presidents, headed by President A. Whitney Griswold, of Yale, and appointed by President Harold W. Dodds, of Princeton.

Reluctant Witnesses Feature Teacher Hearings

Invoking the Fifth Amendment against testifying against himself, Dr. Howard Selsan, of New York, refused to tell the Senate Internal Security subcommittee whether he is director of the Jefferson School of Social Sciences, a Communist school. The school appears on the Attorney General's subversive list. NATIONAL REPUBLIC has evidence to show that he is director of the school and editor of a Communist organ.

At the same time Mrs. Alice Jerome, wife of V. J. Jerome, one of the 11 convicted top Communist officials, refused to answer questions, accusing the subcommittee of "frightening or bludgeoning teachers into conformity." Mrs. Jerome, also a Communist, is identified as head of the Park Nursery School, N. Y.



United Press Photo

Former Screen Writer Bart Lytton Tells House Probers That Reds in the Screen Writers Guild Attempted To "Freeze" Him Out After He Renounced Communism.

Mrs. Hulda R. Flynn, former faculty member at Smith College and George Washington University, smilingly refused to answer questions when called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. She still refused to answer, but her smile disappeared, when she was asked if her husband was a Communist because he is John P. Flynn, a civilian scientist, and is employed at the United States Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md.

In Los Angeles, Dr. Harry Steinmetz, of San Diego State College, and Harry Shepro, a public school teacher, also defied the probing committee. Professor Byron T. Darling, of Ohio State University, was promptly suspended when he likewise refused to answer queries of the committee questioning him in Washington, D. C.

In Boston, four unfriendly witnesses were Maurice Halperin, of Boston University, and former high official in the New Deal; Leon J. Kamin, Harvard; George R. Faxon, public high school teacher, and Miss Robenia S. Anthony, retired teacher from Springfield, Mass. Halperin, formerly employed by the State Department and OSS, had been identified as a Communist by Nathaniel Weyl and Elizabeth Bentley, both former Reds. Faxon was named by Herbert A. Philbrick, former FBI undercover agent.

Senator's Ex-Wife Defies House Committee

Mrs. Dorothy W. Douglas, 63, retired Smith College professor, also hid behind the Fifth Amendment when called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, investigating Red influences in the field of education. She was divorced in 1930 from the leftist Senator Paul Douglas (D), of Illinois. The Senator, asked to comment, said that she definitely was not a Red when married to him, but that that was nearly a quarter of a century ago.

Many Teachers Ousted For Red Ties

More than 100 teachers in California schools and colleges have been dismissed since last June for alleged Communist affiliations, Richard E. Combs, counsel of the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities (Tenny Committee), has informed the U. S. Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

In New York City 81 teachers have been removed for the same reason, and 180 others are under investigation, according to William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools. He added that the housecleaning could not have been accomplished without

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

BY PAUL R. BISH



Mr. Bish

What is in the cunning minds of the Red dictators of Russia, China and other Red-dominated Asiatic and Eastern European countries regarding Korea and the aftermath is anybody's guess. This writer, one who has studied Red strategy and history carefully, and who has watched the Communist parade of antics in the foreign field year by year, feels in his bones that the newest move is a lure to snare the Allied or United Nations forces to a compromise in the settlement of the Korean war, which in turn might release forces of the Reds for a scattered war throughout Asia and Iran, India and elsewhere. This would be more beneficial to Russia, in that it could draw on all of its Iron Curtain countries for soldiers, enable it under war threats to clamp down on the people of those countries, and forge the construction of war industries and supply lines, thereby creating a military dictatorship, uniting their new puppets under military discipline, and give to those countries' armed forces military action in nearby fields.

Such a move on the part of Russia and its satellites, and the stupidity of UN forces to be caught in such a trap, would force a new situation on the United States, since we are now supplying the lion's share of the armed forces, war supplies and funds for United Nations action, wherever it is needed. To be caught in the throes of scattered wars, all at such a distance from our main base of supplies, as Asiatic and Near East battle grounds would draw us, would be to spread our armed forces and supply systems so thin that our efforts in Korea, which have been at the best a stalemate, would appear as a great success in comparison.

Already the stepping up of pre-war incidents in these areas by Red forces within those countries, indicate that such a program of action may be within the minds of the Red dictators. They must in the first place have enemies, manufactured or real, threatening them, to be able to keep their economy operating and their peoples subjected to the State, just as Hitler and Mussolini were forced to do and as all dictators must do. The U.S.A. should study this new threat very carefully before biting on the new peace overtures by Red China, which, of course, means Russia, for China cannot well make a move without the consent, if not the dictation, of Moscow. Russia is the prop that is holding the Red Chinese dictatorship on its feet.

The invasion of Laos by the Red forces of Indo-China has given rise to the threat of a general invasion of the Far East by Red forces and Red-led mob riots, which have stormed the Iranian parliament in Tehran this week, giving emphasis to the growing Communist threats in the Near East.

Prime Minister Nehru, of India, announced in parliament this week that the new state of Andhra, to be carved out of sprawling Madras state, will be established October 1.

Communists have led the bitter fight to set up the new state comprising 22 million Telegu-speaking Indians. The Communists have made their heaviest inroads in Andhra and other southern areas.

Nehru said Andhra state would include sections of northern Madras but not Madras city, which will remain the capital of Madras state, with its 36 million Tamil-speaking people.

This comprises one of the biggest compromises that have been given the Reds by any Near Eastern nation and no doubt means that Nehru is willing to hand the Communists this strip of territory to rule in the hope that it will relieve him of some of his worries, but once the Reds get such a toe-hold they are encouraged to march on in their demands.

Maurice Thorez, former head of the Communist forces in France, but who was called to Russia over two years ago, when it was announced he would not return because of serious ailment, has been returned to France recently supposedly very well, to reorganize the disorganized and partially shattered Communist Party forces which have been experiencing internal differences.

Western Germany, under U.N. protection, has recently uncovered a Russian-directed German spy ring, resulting in the arrest of some 40 individuals.

The Italian Parliament has been dissolved in an attempt by the Einaudi government to reconstitute it in a special election June 7. If successful, the government's power to deal with the Red menace will be greatly increased.

The political leaders of non-Communist countries are also watching for the results of local elections throughout France early this month. The peoples of some 38,000 cities and towns will elect local governments. The results of these are usually reflected in the national government. Communists polled over five million votes in the last municipal elections. If they do this well or better in the current balloting it means that France continues to be threatened by the scourge.

It was reported this week that the COMINFORM met in Bucharest recently in a secret session, the first since last November. Usually such a meeting presages immediate moves of aggression and surprise by Russia or one of its satellites. It is reported that Guatemala is the new Cominform center in the Western hemisphere. Former Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, who had charge of Latin-American Affairs during the New Deal, recently warned the U.S.A. that the Red dangers are lurking on our door steps in Latin-America. Considerable trouble, instigated by Reds, is spreading over Latin-America.

Communists are extremely active in Chile at the present time and there is an immediate danger of a Communist-inspired transition government which will aid the Soviet cold war campaign in South America against the United States. Huge bales of Communist propaganda, printed in Russia and Mexico, were found in the smoking ruins of a building where dynamite explosions killed 49 persons on New Year's Day at Valparaiso, Chile.

The Brazilian government, alerted to increasing unrest in South America, discovered that Communist agents, posing as European immigrants, have been entering the country, evidently for the purpose of instigating an agrarian revolution. A series of arrests have failed to curb Red activities in Brazil. Eighteen thousand armed guerrillas are reported to be active in the Minas Gerais area. Sixty Reds were arrested in Sergipe, Brazil, in January for agitating against the government.

the Congressional investigations which have brought them to light. The three latest suspensions include Louis Singer, Mrs. Esther Hirschfield and Miss Stella Eliashow.

Balky Students Remain at Harvard

Harvard Law School, through Dean Erwin N. Griswold, has announced that it will not expel two students who refused to tell a Senate Internal Security subcommittee whether they were Communists. They are Jonathan and David Lubell, 23-year-old twins from New York. The faculty decided that expulsion now would confirm them in their attitudes while there was some hope for a change if they were permitted to continue their studies.

Their dismissal had been demanded by Samuel P. Sears, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association and himself a Harvard Law School graduate.

Columbia Drops Gene Weltfish

Columbia University has announced that Dr. Gene Weltfish will not be eligible for reappointment after this term. Dr. Weltfish, who was exposed by Dr. Felix Wittmer in the NATIONAL REPUBLIC last month, supported Russian charges of germ warfare in Korea. She was previously exposed by NATIONAL REPUBLIC as vice president of the Moscow and Communist-controlled International Federation of Democratic Women, and as being affiliated with numerous Communist fronts.

Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, president of Columbia, said recently in an address at the University of Puerto Rico, that the refusal of a teacher to testify "will inevitably reflect adversely on both himself and his institution."

On the other hand, Dean Carl Ackerman, of the Columbia University School of Journalism, recently announced that he is stopping full cooperation with Federal and State agencies investigating his institution's students and graduates, citing academic and political freedom.

Dr. Bernhard J. Stern, a Columbia lecturer, swore before the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee that he is not now a Communist, but refused to testify as to 1947 and before. NATIONAL REPUBLIC has Stern's long record.

Robert S. Lynd and Robert M. MacIver, two other Columbia faculty members, in a joint statement have taken issue with Dr. Kirk and the Association of American Universities on the matter of teacher investigations. Lynd has an extensive record.

Three Teachers Ousted After Hearings

Three teachers, in widely separated parts of the country have been suspended by their respective school boards for refusal to answer questions put to them by Congressional committees. They are Abraham Minkus in Los Angeles, Elizabeth Guarnaccia in Somerville, Mass., and Dr. Julius H. Hlavaty in New York.

A novel twist was introduced at a recent hearing when Dr. Paul Harvey Aron, history professor at Sarah Lawrence College, testified that he was not a Communist "last Friday," but refused to say what he was on the Thursday before.

Two other reluctant witnesses were Mrs. Randolph Smith, wife of the director of the Little Red Schoolhouse, Inc., New York, and Doxey A. Wilkerson, formerly of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and former New Deal official, whose Communist Party affiliations and activities are on record in NATIONAL REPUBLIC files.



United Press Photo

Dr. Bernhard J. Stern, Columbia University Teacher, Tells Senate Committee He Sees "Values" in the Soviet System, But Has Difficulty Thinking of Something He Doesn't Like About It. His Books Are Being Used in the State Department's Overseas Information Service.

Witness Names Comedian Abe Burrows

Dwight Hauser, radio writer and former Red, has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that at least one Communist meeting in 1941 was held at the Hollywood home of comedian Abe Burrows. Burrows has denied such charges, but refuses to comment on this latest one.

Kremlin Envoy Was Ford Worker

Many Americans are strangely apathetic concerning Communist infiltration into the ranks of government, education and labor in America. But perhaps the case of Vasily Kuznetsov may serve to open some eyes.

Kuznetsov now turns up as Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and the Kremlin's envoy to Red China. But in the early 1930's, when President Franklin Roosevelt was flirting with the Communists, he checked in at the



United Press Photo

President Harry D. Gideonse, of Brooklyn College, Appearing Before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Lauds Congressional Probes, Claiming They Have Helped Him Rid His Faculty of Reds.

huge River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co. There he rallied with other Reds and participated in labor agitation in the automotive industry.

Returning to Russia, he re-visited his Detroit buddies in 1945, this time as chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, and according to an American labor journal, he was feted and lionized by Philip Murray, then president of the CIO, and others.

It should also be noted, the labor journal says, that back in the 1930's the new Soviet official hobnobbed with Walter Reuther, present head of the CIO and the Auto Workers' Union. The latter, according to the same labor journal, was sent to Russia for a course in Communism, and wrote letters home about the glories of the "workers' paradise." Today Reuther is not only president of the Auto Workers' Union, controlling labor in Detroit, but is also president of the CIO. And today, it might be added, Reuther is demanding that Congress so amend the Taft-Hartley Act as to practically nullify it. Is there any connection in all this, Mr. Reuther—and Mr. Kuznetsov?

Red Charges Hurlled at Harry Bridges

The biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, held at San Francisco last month, was enlivened by charges hurled from the floor that Harry Bridges, president, and a majority of the executive board had "consistently followed every twist and turn of the Communist Party line."

However, the Bridges' faction was in complete control of the 200 delegates.

Bridges was convicted three years ago of having sworn falsely concerning his Communist affiliations. He is now awaiting a hearing before the Supreme Court in his fight to avoid imprisonment and deportation. Evidently expecting to be convicted, Bridges has urged the union to be prepared to substitute leadership during his absence.

Exhaustive Report on CIO Released

A comprehensive study of the CIO and Communist attitudes toward the American system of free enterprise has just been completed by the Timken Roller Bearing Company, of Canton, Ohio. The 3,000-page report is the result of a study by a staff of researchers under the direction of John Yezbak & Co., public relations firm.

The report reveals documentary evidence showing how closely the CIO followed Communist Party shifts, especially during the war.

Only 200 copies of the report are to be available, and these may be obtained, while they last, at \$50 each by addressing John Yezbak & Co., 3214 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Witness Tells of Communist Murder

The sister of a former U. S. Senator has told Senate probers that she was forced, under Communist discipline to remain silent while a crime was committed.

The startling story was told by Miss Grace Lumpkin, 60, sister of the late Senator Alva Lumpkin, of South Carolina. The victim was Juliet Poyntz, whose mysterious disappearance from her New York apartment attracted nation-wide attention in 1937. Mrs. Poyntz was murdered, according to Miss Lumpkin, because she had decided to leave the Communist Party.

Miss Lumpkin had no part in the crime, but was forced to give silent assent. One of her books, "A Sign for Cain," written under Communist orders, was used by the State Department in its overseas libraries. Miss



United Press Photo

Radio Writer Dwight Hauser Informs House Investigators That He Once Attended a Communist Cell Meeting at the Home of Comedian Abe Burrows. The Latter Has Denied Any Red Ties.

Lumpkin broke with the party in 1941, and has since been ridding herself of Communism's "corrupting influences" as a worker in the Episcopal Church.

Musical Hit Cancels Performance

There's an old saying in the theatre that the show must go on. But it didn't go on—on the evening of April 8—because the Broadway musical hit, "Wonderful Town," cancelled its performance on that date. The action cost the producers about \$4,000.

The cancellation followed the revelation by Ed Sullivan, columnist for the New York *Daily News*, that "a leftist sheet, forever raising money to trumpet the



United Press Photo

Abraham Minkus, Los Angeles School Teacher, Faces Contempt Citation After Refusing To Answer Questions Put to Him by Congressman Donald Jackson, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

party line," had bought a block of 300 seats for a benefit. The "leftist sheet" was the *National Guardian*, frequently cited by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

Lattimore Trial Set for October

Owen Lattimore, the Johns Hopkins professor indicted for perjury in testimony before a Congressional committee, has lost another battle. Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl has set his trial for October. Defense lawyers had asked for a delay until January, and also had asked that the trial be held in another city because of unfavorable publicity in Washington, D. C. The judge turned thumbs down on both counts.

The two defense attorneys, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, former Democratic Senator from Wyoming, and Thurman Arnold, former New Deal Assistant Attorney General, have put up a colorful defense to date, but to no avail. They asked dismissal of the indictment on the ground that it failed "to state a case of perjury." They called the charges "flimsy and vague" and "utterly fantastic." They accused the Government of attempting to enforce "thought control." They even raised the question of "freedom of the press," although they had claimed "unfavorable publicity" prevented a fair trial for Lattimore.

But the self-styled Far Eastern expert and former Institute of Pacific Relations official (Lattimore) will have his day in court, whether he desires it or not—come next October.

John T. Flynn, author of *The Roosevelt Myth*, *The Road Ahead* and *While You Slept*, has a new book on the market, *The Lattimore Story*. It refers to Lattimore, now on leave with pay from Johns Hopkins, as the architect of the disaster which has resulted in the loss of much of Asia to the Communists.

U. S. Starts Deportation Actions

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has announced that deportation proceedings have been started against three alleged alien racketeers—Joseph Accardi, of Newark, N. J., born in Sicily; Hyman Pineus, of New York and Miami, a native of Austria, and Anthony Pino, of Quincy, Mass., who came from Italy.

Three deportation arrests have also been made in the Philadelphia area, all based on alleged subversive activity. They are Rustino Monahan, native of the Philippines; George Lapushkin, from Russia, and George Marchuk, also of Russia.

Mrs. Petrona Jakstys, a Lithuanian, has been arrested for deportation in Detroit, charged with engaging in Communist activities, while Joseph Jagoda has been picked up and is held in Houston, Texas. The Immigration Service found that the latter "had been engaged in polygamy and was possibly engaged in Communist Party activity."

The Supreme Court has ruled against Ignatz Mezei, an alien resident of Buffalo, N. Y., now held on Ellis Island for deportation. The ruling avoided a decision on the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950, known as the McCarran Act.

Grossman Cited for Contempt

Saul Grossman, of Detroit, has been indicted on contempt of Congress charges in connection with his failure to produce records of the Michigan chapter of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.



United Press Photo

Writer James E. Allen—Real Name Sol Auerback—Says He Believes Socialism as Practiced in the Soviet Union Is Superior to U. S. Capitalism.

This organization has been cited by both the Attorney General of the United States and by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a subversive group. Grossman had been subpoenaed to appear before the House committee in April, 1952.

Reed Harris Quits 'Voice' Job

Reed Harris, No. 2 man in the Voice of America set-up, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by Dr. Robert L. Johnson, former president of Temple University, whom President Eisenhower appointed to head the agency. Senator Joseph McCarthy hailed the move as "one of the best things that has happened to the 'Voice' in a long time" and evidence that Dr. Johnson "is starting to do a good job."

As an undergraduate at Columbia University in 1932, Harris had been suspended as editor of a college publication because of his leftist writings. In a book he had also supported the theory that "marriages are stupid and antiquated." The book is called "King Football," published in 1932.



United Press Photo

David A. Lang, Screen Writer and Admitted Ex-Communist, Tells House Committee on Un-American Activities That John Howard Lawson "Taught" Writers How To Get Propaganda Into Movies.

DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 16)

in which the falsehood is insinuated into our thinking.

There is, for instance, a little paper-bound book on the newsstands called *Thomas Jefferson On Democracy*. On its back it states that the original edition was presented by Franklin D. Roosevelt to Harold Laski under the title *Democracy By Thomas Jefferson*. Thomas Jefferson never wrote a book, much less one on democracy as the title implied, and F. D. R.'s presentation to a leading British leftist is full of overtones for a student of the New Deal.

In the author's introduction of twelve pages, he used some form of the word *democracy* thirty-two times, *republic* or its forms, *not once*. Through 135 pages of selected quotations from Jefferson's letters, the editor spaces his own titles using some form of *democracy* fourteen times, *republic* or some form of it, *four* times. As previously noted, Jefferson himself, used the word *democracy* quite sparingly. In the selections presented as his opus on Democracy, he used it or some form of it *four* times, *republic* or some form of it *SIXTY-ONE* times. And to cap his climax of perverting respected authority by direct statement, the editor used a quotation from Lincoln, the first president elected by the present Republican Party ("The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of a free society.") to introduce the Appendix which he calls "Axioms and Dicta." (of Jefferson)—a saint of the opposition to vouch for the saint. You can't pile sanctification of Democracy much higher than that.

But Jefferson, the saint of modern Democracy, perversely called his party Republican. It became the Democratic Party only after Andrew Jackson became its presidential candidate; and, significantly, Jefferson said to Daniel Webster of Jackson, the understudy saint of the Democrats: "I feel much alarmed at the prospect of seeing General Jackson President. He is one of the most unfit men I know for such a place. He has had very little respect for laws or constitutions..." (P. 176, *Thomas Jefferson On Democracy*)

So Jefferson, the party saint and founder, refused to vouch for its other saint who started the Democratic party toward democracy in its true evil sense. But that did not keep what he had to say of *republicanism* from being blandly labeled *Democracy By Thomas Jefferson*.

And it follows naturally, in the light of Jackson's "little respect for laws or constitutions," that under his demagogic successors, Roosevelt and Truman, the Democratic Party practiced almost the complete antithesis of the teachings of Jefferson whom it professes, tongue in cheek, to worship as its preceptor and founder.

Political propagandists even drool his name and corrupt his sentiments from the

pulpit and through purported religious publications. *Zion's Herald* uses one of Jefferson's statements (without documenting it) proclaiming his preference "to be in dependence on Great Britain, properly limited, than on any other nation on earth, etc. . . ." and Benjamin Franklin's good name to build a case for international "democracy," the United Nations, drawn in substantial part from the Soviet Constitution.

Zion's Herald says:

"They (Jefferson and Franklin) did not hope for the immediate extension of that (British) commonwealth plan to the world scene, but they did foresee that reasonable possibility and thus laid firm foundations for the actual extension that we now contemplate in the U. N. The major point of difference between their scheme and the aim of the United Nations organization is one of emphasis. We are presently concerned to adjust the interests of nations as large blocks of influence. They are concerned with the reconciliation of individual concerns and thus sought a purer expression of the democratic ideal. . . . This theory of internationalism proposed by Thomas Jefferson is as sound as it was in 1776." (May 14, 1952)

As a member of a drafting committee appointed by the Congress convened in June, 1776, Jefferson wrote, practically unassisted, the Declaration of Independence which lacks considerable of being a plan to extend the British commonwealth although *Zion's Herald* says that Jefferson's "proposal could easily be described as the 'blueprint of the British Commonwealth that was finally established in 1926.'" With a rare sense for the relevant, this "religious" journal fails to quote the numerous communications in which Jefferson, after 1776, expressed complete distrust of Britain and horror at "everything

like connecting ourselves with the politics of Europe." (To William Short, 1801)

And so it goes, all over the land, Democracy, with its sanctity of majority rule, is being used to whip the individual and the minority into line, either by double talk or by coercion. The sanctimonious blabbing of "democracy" is being used to produce that sameness of thought and action so necessary for the setting up and maintenance of a collectivistic society. *Democracy is collectivism!*

But when one of our mock-Liberal leftists becomes a part of the minority and is reduced to the sameness of any poor Joe-citizen victim of democracy, cries of righteous indignation rise ostentatiously to heaven. Recently a clergyman, a noted (some call it notorious) official of the National Council of Churches, was denied a passport. *Zion's Herald* of "democratic" addictions, took vicarious offense and flailed out lustily at this example of governmental abuse of personal liberty—the same sort which has always been so repugnant to those whom the democracy-drug addicts castigate as "irreconcilable conservatives." The editor has long been much concerned with the relationship of *other* people to *other* people and with "democratic" coercion to *force* the improvement of these relations (not so much with his own, or even *other* people's relations to God). So, true to form, he laments this act of coercion as neither democratic nor American.

But the coercion *was* democratic; in the United States today, the will of the majority is more often than not expressed by a federal bureaucrat. And unfortunately for us all, since our *republic* became a *democracy*, such action is distinctly American.

These holy men could possibly pay the debt their ignorant stiff-neckedness owes their country by spending the remainder of their lives placarding the walls of every office and of every home in the United States with the recent words of Mr. George Morgenstern which deserve a place along with Patrick Henry's "liberty or death" pronouncement:

"What is usually celebrated as democracy is the complicity of the deluded victim."

Let us hope, under the Eisenhower Administration, that the United States will return to its *republican* form of government, and that the word, "democracy," will be restricted to proper usage.

SOVIET 'PEACE' POLICY

(Continued from Page 14)

that is starting everywhere." (Lenin, *Selected Works*, International Publishers, New York, 1943, vol. 5, p. 237). Thus the word, "peace," has been used ever since by the Soviet regime and its supporters to justify any and all sorts of projects whose relation to peace is tenuous to say the least. Accordingly, to be for "peace" means to support Communist can-

MAJOR JORDAN'S BOOK DISCLOSES WAR BLUNDERS

One of the most exciting and sensational books of our times is entitled "From Major Jordan's Diaries." The author, George Racey Jordan, was in command of the great staging base at Great Falls, Montana, through which all "Lend-Lease" supplies destined for Russia passed during the war. Not only did Russia's priority on critical materials outrank the priority of our own armed forces in many cases, but the New Deal permitted Russian agents to enter important war plants and obtain vital secrets. If this book is not available in your locality, it may be obtained by addressing Harcourt, Brace & Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York City, and enclosing \$3.50.

didates at elections, while to vote against them is to vote for war. As Radio Tirana announced on April 11, 1950: "By voting for the candidates of the Democratic Front we condemn the warmongers and inflict yet heavier blows on the internal and external enemies of the Republic." The warmongering nature of those who fail to support the Communist slate of candidates may be seen from the following quotation from the Hungarian newspaper *Vilagossag* (November 22, 1950): "... here in the 13th district about a thousand votes were cast against the People's Front at the local council elections. These votes were cast by . . . partisans of war. We must not forget this, and must be vigilant so as to be able to unmask all evil-doers and all enemies of peace."

"Peace laws" have been enacted in the Soviet satellites to be used as an excuse to suppress every free expression of opinion and to punish opponents of the sweatshop industry programs. An article in the Hungarian *Szabad Nep* (December 17, 1950) stated: "Whoever incites today against the consolidation of labor discipline in the factories trying to prevent backward workers from fulfilling the norms, is an enemy of peace. . . . The same applies to those who endeavor to persuade the working peasants to violate their obligations towards the state."

The Communists also invoke the word "peace" to justify a wide variety of other activities and causes. On September 12, 1950, Radio Tirana carried the following item: "A climbing expedition was held recently on the northern regions of the country under the slogan 'for the defense of peace.' The expedition consisted of 110 persons, divided into nine teams. Iron Peak was renamed 'Peace Peak.'" Radio Prague described on October 28, 1950, the holding of "peace" relay races. On June 10, 1950, the Polish newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* described a "peace cruise" to Leningrad by four Polish vessels. The fight for peace in Romania went all out in the spring of 1950, as evidence by the following announcement of the *Romania Libera*, regarding the intensification of the fight for peace between March 26-April 2, 1950: "The Fight for Peace Committee of Bucharest has drawn up an activity plan for this week, which includes editing of blitz newspapers dedicated to the fight for peace, special reading sessions and literary meetings, organization of peace corners and show windows with peace literature."

At the end of July, 1951, Soviet policy brought into being a new English language publication, *News*, in which the "peace" policy is given full play specifically for English language audiences. The theme was, from the beginning, that the peaceful coexistence between the Soviet Empire and the Free World was possible if only the United States would abandon its warmongering, get out of Korea, and recognize Communist China. A very strenuous effort was made to play up to the peace-at-any-price advocates in the Free World and to

the timid, building pressure against the United States Government to make every necessary concession to the Soviet Union and Communist China to "keep the peace."

THE AMERICAN HOME

(Continued from Page 18)

many fine old homes. In some are ceiling beams made of old ship timbers of English oak. The wall paper used in the Dorothy Q house at Quincy, a beautiful old mansion built in 1630, was imported from France before the marriage of Dorothy Quincy to John Hancock. The house acquired its name from the poem "Dorothy Q" by Oliver Wendell Holmes, her descendant. Such historic homes reflect in many ways the lives of those who lived within them. At Plymouth is an old house containing a room in which anxious watchers paced the floor before a window overlooking the sea, as they waited for returning ships. The floor shows signs of wear at the only window that offered a point of vantage. Many household articles also bear witness to their usage and custom. Fireplaces, cooking utensils and looms on which rugs and other useful articles were woven, cradles and rockers for children, period furniture, rare old china and portraits all furnish a graphic picture of life in those early times.

Many famous homes include the Royall mansion at Medford; the home of John and Priscilla Alden in Duxbury; the Adams houses; the Miles Standish home at South Duxbury; the Governor Bradford house at Kingston; the Winslow mansion, built in 1669, where John Winslow brought his bride and which boasts a secret passage and a Jacobean stairway.

The Daniel Webster home, in Marshfield, was burned some years ago. Also, in the field of literature, for which New England is noted, is the Orchard house at Concord, where Louisa M. Alcott wrote her "Little Women"; Hawthorne's "House of Seven Gables" at Salem; the Longfellow and James Lowell homes at Cambridge, and those associated with Emerson and other notables.

Although many early American homes are to be found in other border States, only a brief survey of those associated with the first settlers of our country has been attempted here. Our attention is centered on those who braved the perils of sea and land in an untried region and who accomplished the founding of America. Such accomplishment, however, was not without sacrifice—even the sacrifice of home. During the siege of Boston, John Hancock, President of the Congress, in addressing the chairman, urged the destruction of his own property with these words:

"It is true, sir, all the property I possess is in Boston, but if the expulsion of the British Army from it, and the liberties of our country require their being burned to ashes, issue the order for that purpose immediately."

Likewise in the South, a certain widow's beautiful home was invaded by the British and when it seemed the best of strategy to burn the seized property, she gave her consent eagerly, saying, "God forbid that I should bestow any thought of my little concerns when the independence of my country is at stake."

Such was the devotion to the cause of freedom by those who achieved our Independence. Their memories can best be honored today by protecting the freedom they established.

THE PARK SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 20)

species, of the single and double blossom varieties; the former, planted at the edge of the Tidal Basin, appear first. There they are near, also, to the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, and with their tinted blossoms present a charming vista. The double-flowering variety in East Potomac Park appears about two weeks later.

It has been well said that our National Capital is situated at the "Gateway to the South." Thus there is here a mild climate that has had its consequent effect on the flora of the District of Columbia. A Report of the Botanical Society of Washington, made in 1825, gives us the names of 860 distinct species and varieties of plants in the area. Today grow here the oak, walnut, hickory, elm, maple and other hardy trees; yet also pine trees in all their varieties, as well as the beautiful magnolia, rhododendron, azaleas, and laurel, along with the perennial evergreen privet hedges, box bushes and holly. Roses bloom in Washington almost the entire year. There is here neither the extreme cold of the North nor the continued heat of a tropical sun. Spring and fall are, therefore, the ideal seasons in which to visit the City of Washington.

OUR 49TH STATE

(Continued from Page 22)

again Puerto Rico's present shaky economy is likely to delay Congressional action for the time being, although it is a goal for which the people of Puerto Rico should continue to shoot.

Most Americans would certainly like to see both Alaska and Puerto Rico add their 50th and 51st stars to Old Glory's blue field. However, many factors must be considered before the burden of statehood is pressed upon them. Statehood is something which we grant—and never revoke. Consequently a mistake cannot be corrected; there is no opportunity for second-guessing. The one thing of which we must be certain is that each new star adds strength to this proud Union of free peoples.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By Walter S. Steele

The Rosenberg case, McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, Smith Act, Korean Peace, FEPC, Civil Rights, Academic Freedom, Religious Rights, House Committee on Un-Americanism, Senate Committee on Internal Security, McCarthyism, and McCarranism, continued to be the main bones of contention among the Reds and their fellow-travellers during the month.

Not many realize that the FEPC issue was hatched by the Communists during Stalin-Hitler team-up at the outset of World War II at a secret meeting in Washington, D. C., of a few Red New Dealers and Communist Party officials down from New York.

At this meeting plans were laid to launch the racial-agitational drive, first at the gates of the Glenn-Martin aviation plant in Baltimore, from there to move on to Buffalo around the Bell and Curtis-Wright airplane plants, from there to Detroit, Pontiac, Flint and elsewhere, around the defense production plants, and from there the agitation was to spread to other industrial centers of the country.

This plan spread according to schedule, finally reaching into Arizona, California, Washington and elsewhere. Recruits were sent from Washington to the west. One employee under Harold Ickes, of Interior, was loaned to the push and turned up as the leader at the American Aviation plant in California. Things began to pop, but public sentiment turned against them. The young lady appealed to certain offices in Washington for help, i.e., someone in public life to speak up. This was done—no other than friend Harold—Finally the Washington correspondent of the official organ of the Communist Party and his wife were despatched to California to open a blind office to direct the FEPC campaign. He soon turned up in Hollywood, opened offices, and his wife enroute drummed up a crowd which she addressed in Tucson, setting in motion racial problems never before existing there.

Recently a document was uncovered in Ohio, showing that the Communist Party of Ohio was behind the drive there to force an FEPC law through the State legislature. It was signed by Phil Frankfeld, Ohio District organizer of the Communist Party (now under conviction in Baltimore), and Robert Campbell, Chairman of the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, section of the Party. Several States have had this law shoved through, New York and recently Oregon. The campaign is at the State as well as the national level. Coupled within the legislative campaign is the desire of the Reds to make propaganda to build race hatred for Communist purposes. Many non-Communist agencies and individuals have been sucked into their campaign folds.

In New York City, the Red front "peace" movements have now coordinated into a new front, the New York Peace Council. The coordination took place in April at a mass meeting of delegates from the following movements: N. Y. Peace Institute, New York Labor Conference for Peace, Brooklyn Peace Council; Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace, Queens-Nassau Coordinating Committee for Peace; Bronx Council for American Women for Peace, N. Y. Conference of Young People for Peace, and the N. Y. Chapter, American Women for Peace.

The coordinating meeting was held at Teachers Center, N.Y.C., and the new front will be closely associated with the American Peace Crusade, the national front frequently exposed in these columns.

Crusade recently demanded that President Eisenhower meet with the new Russian dictator Malenkov. The demand came forth at the same time China began to offer to confer over Korea. Mark Tarail is Executive Director of the United front, while Thos. Richardson is director of the American Peace Crusade.

Another newly launched front, this also formed in a New York meeting, but the activities of which will be centered on the South, is the Southerners for Civil Rights. Addressing the organizational meeting was former Judge J. Waties, of South Carolina. Marion Wright was made regional chairman with Emma Gelders Stone, formerly of Alabama, now of Westchester County, N. Y., as acting chairman of the new front.

A mass meeting in memoriam of Joe Stalin, under the auspices of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship, turned out to be everything but friendly. In fact it turned into a riot before it was over, for militant anti-Communists attacked the leaders, including Nicholas Lotoshynski, director of the Council. Police had to restore order with night sticks.

The Citizens Committee for Preservation of American Freedom has been given birth in California. Five hundred attended the organizational meeting. Former Cong. Jno. T. Bernard, a fronter from Minn., and Leo Branton, Jr., were the speakers. The targets shot at by the engineers of the front were "witch hunts" by Congress and McCarthyism and McCarranism.

The Committee for Defense of Soldiers of Regiment 65

(Puerto Rico) has been organized in New York City. The Soldiers of the 65th referred to are, of course, those who turned yellow under fire in Korea and were returned home.

May Day turn-out preparations have been under way in New York and other industrial cities for some weeks. In N.Y.C. 300 delegates from Red fronts and left-wing labor and educational organizations met late in April to put the finishing touches on the plans for the affair. Leon Straus, of the Fur and Leather Workers Joint Board, was made secretary, and Wm. Weinstock, Communist and labor leader, chairman of that city's turn-out.

Saturo Fujisaki donated \$5,000 to the defense fund of Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, international officials of the Longshoremen Union, who are up for perjury in Federal Court. He said the funds came from the Hawaiian International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union funds. Bridges, evidently expecting to be imprisoned, called on the recent convention of the union to be ready for a substitute President to serve during his imprisonment.

THE FAR EAST REPORTER is a new publication issued from N.Y.C., bearing the name of Maude Russell as publisher. Evidently this is a continuation of the activity of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy that was listed by both the Department of Justice and the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist movement. Miss Russell was Executive Director of the Far Eastern organization, as well as affiliated with various other Moscow-influenced so-called peace movements and cold war propaganda agencies active in trying to influence the settlement of Far Eastern problems in line with Red desires.

"Political Affairs," official monthly organ of the Communist Party, proves by its April edition that the Party and all of its followers are in fact pro-Soviets and World Communists. Its edition carried only one article relating to the U.S.A. and that was critical. The remaining articles, all complimentary, were The Death of Joseph Stalin, The Stalin Heritage, Malenkov at the Helm, Lenin, Stalin and Mid Century, Stalin—Champion of Lasting Peace, He (Stalin) Loved the Peace, and He Built Into the Future. Meantime, Communist book and pamphlet houses in the United States have been busy since the death of Stalin, printing new books on Stalin and on the new Soviet dictator Malenkov. One of the newest is "Stalin's Twenty-five Years of Writings." One would think we are in Moscow.

"Forced Labor in the United States" is the newest propaganda book being distributed in the United States by the Reds. This one, written by Stetson Kennedy, formerly with Federated Press, is published, it is understood, by the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Moscow and Communist-controlled international. The book has turned up in Detroit and other industrial areas.

McCarthyism and McCarranism was the subject of a tirade of Ruth Elizabeth Crawford, in her address to 500 teachers attending the Teachers Union Annual Educational Conference in N.Y.C. recently. She was dismissed from the U.N. in January, having held an executive post at the head of the U.N. Children's Emergency Fund. She had admitted under questioning by a Senatorial committee that she had been a member of the Communist Party.

Mrs. Dorothy Franks, whose article against the opponents to UNESCO school programs, appeared in a recent magazine, was given a favorable run for her article in the West Coast Communist organ, Daily Peoples World. She is, according to the Red journal, Educational Director of Women for Legislative Action in California, of which Sylvia Miller also of California, is chairman. The movement was formed 18 months ago with a membership of 30 people, now 200.

The movement also appears to be aligned with the Citizens Committee for Freedom in Education of which Mrs. Frank is reportedly the chairman.

Myles Horton, director of the left-wing Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn., is forming "Committees for Highlander" throughout California, under the auspices of the locals of the Federation of Teachers of California. Myles Horton, according to the former organizer of the Communist Party, took part in most of its activities, and was active in the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, exposed in a special report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Hugh Bryson, former political leader of California, and presently the President of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union, has been indicted for perjury in signing the Taft-Hartley Act loyalty oath, in which he stated he is not a Communist.

Maurice Travis, Sec'y-Treas. of the Int'l Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, has been elected Vice President of the Red front, National Negro Labor Council.

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